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Tuesday, April 12, 1988
Chaitra 23, 1910 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)

33
5/10/88

(*Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 31 to 40*)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 12, 1988/
Chaitra 23, 1910 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair]*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Demand for petrochemicals

+

*655. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand for petrochemicals in the country;

(b) the total production of petrochemicals with the prospective plans and targets; and

(c) whether the existing capacity is being fully utilised for production of petrochemicals; if no, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken or proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) At present the estimated demand for major petrochemicals in the country is as follows :

	('000 MT) Estimated Demand
Polymers	646
Synthetic fibres	305
Synthetic rubbers	80
Synthetic detergent raw materials	135

(b) The production of major petrochemicals and the targets set out in the Annual Plans are as follows :

('000 MT)

	Production	Target	
	1987-88 (Provisional)	1987-88	1988-89
Polymers	293	293	324
Synthetic fibres	245	270	303
Synthetic rubbers	42	43	45
Synthetic detergent raw materials	45	45	105

(c) The capacity utilisation in petrochemicals sector is above 90% except in the case of synthetic fibres where capacity utilisation has been low primarily due to bunching of commissioning of a number of new units. The capacity utilisation for synthetic fibres is expected to improve during the current year.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Sir, if you see the statement, you will find that there will be a shortfall between the estimated demand and the projected target for 1988-89. For Polymers the shortage will be 100 per cent, for synthetic rubbers 100 per cent and for detergent raw materials 30 per cent. Now there is a need to see that production in all the existing units is augmented and the new units that are to be set up are given expeditious clearance. But I am sorry to say that this is not happening exactly. On 1.3.88, in reply to Unstarred Question by Sarvashri Indrajit Gupta and Sanat Kumar Mandal, the Minister of State said like this. The question was whether all clearances have been given or not to the Haldia Petrochemical project by the Central Government. The reply was, while the letter of intent and approval for foreign collaboration have been given, IDBI and the banks are considering issues relating to the project. It clearly says that IDBI and banks have not yet cleared the project. Now on 29th March, in this House in reply to a supplementary, you said, all clearances for this project from the Central Government have been given. That created a lot of enthusiasm on the gound that what was pending according to your admission, i.e. IDBI and banks clearance, has been cleared. Peop'e in Bengal started calling you "Bengal Rao". They were so happy with you. But I do not see the clearance of IDBI reaching West Bengal. Why is it so ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Sir, we have nothing to do with the IDBI clearance and of the financial institutions. As far as my Ministry is concerned and the Industry Department is concerned, we cleared all these things.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You categorically said, nothing is pending with the Government of India.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : It is the Government of India in the Industry Department only. You must know it. I cannot answer on behalf of the Finance Department. The letter of intent was granted to West Bengal in 1977, 11 years back. You have not taken any action. You have not applied for the industrial licence even today. You have not taken any action.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is true that the letter of intent was given in 1977 and almost 10 or 11 times, it has been extended. That is right. And the point is, the commitment of the Central Government in 1981 during Mrs. Gandhi regime was that they would participate with the State Government. But in 1984, they went back on that. Then the State Government was left high and dry, and they have to find people who can also collaborate. They found Goenkas. Now the transfer of old letter of intent has been made to the new party.

Now the whole thing is pending with the IDBI and the Finance Ministry on the question of finance. I know that it has been referred to them in 1986. The proposals came to IDBI for examination in 1986. Two years have passed, what happened to that ? The Minister never said that, my Ministry cleared it. He categorically said that all clearance from the Central Government has been given. On 1.3.88, he says, letter of intent and foreign collaboration clearance have been given, and only banks are considering. On 29th March, he said, all clearance has been given. That means including IDBI, clearance has been given. Then why that has not gone there. He has to give a clear reply.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Sir, the hon. Member moved a privilege motion against me.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : No. I moved against Shri Ajit Panja.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : That

gentleman has moved against me. I submitted a very factual, lengthy report to you. All the clearances were given. They are not in a position to get industrial licence even today also. You have to take some action on this.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What about clearance from the IDBI ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : IDBI is not under my Ministry. I have nothing to do with it. It is the duty of your collaborator to go and negotiate with the financial institutions. It is not the duty of the Government to negotiate.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : If the capital goods committee does not clear, how can one apply for licence ?

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : From the question, we understand that petro-chemicals as a modern industry is very important for our country and in the national interest we have to increase the production of petro-chemicals and clear the units and set up new projects. It is very clear. The hon. Minister also agreed with this view. I would like to draw your attention to a very serious situation. It is an industry for the whole nation. But unfortunately it is widely believed in the country that one industrial house is trying to corner the petro-chemical industry and the Government and the Ministry itself would be surprised to know that they are giving bribe with high salary to the relatives of the officials of this Department and bringing the officers from particular State cadre to control the industry for a particular industrial house and they forced Mr. Subrata Gangoli, the top man of the industry, to quit the IPCL. It is unfortunate that such an important industry is in the interests of a particular section of industrialist and they are using it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What do you want ?

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : In this context, I would like to know whether Government will come forward in the national interest and put an end to this conspiracy of this particular industrial house to corner such particular industry and save the industry in the national interest and set up industries in various parts of the country including Haldia.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : This question is about the shortage of raw materials. *(Interruptions)* Kindly hear. I will answer the supplementaries. Really the demand is more. Our indigenous production is only 50%. We are importing 50% even today also because we are just short in this petro-chemical area. Till now only IPCL is manufacturing major petro-chemicals. Under the management of IPCL, Maharashtra Petro-chemical Complex will be commissioned and it will come into production by August, 1988-89. Then it will produce 2,75,000 tonnes of various raw materials and even then also every year the demand is growing by 15-25%. That is why we are proposing some more complexes also. Now the Gujarat Petro-chemical Complex is under active consideration of the Government and the idea is already there to take up production. *(Interruptions).* This is not a small thing. If you want to establish a petro-chemical complex, you need approximately Rs. 2,000 crores. Mr. Gangoli got finance from the World Bank. Now there are some proposals.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Because of that he was removed.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : There are some proposals. Maharashtra petro chemicals will be completed in August, 1989. Some complexes would be set up in Vizag, Mangalore and Auraiya. It is a very big high investment project. Within one day, we cannot complete these projects.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO : I want to know from the hon. Minister through you, in view of the large quantity of oil and gas availability at Krishna-Godavari basin there is a proposal to send this oil through pipeline from wells to Visakhapatnam nearly 100 miles. It is very expensive. Instead of sending the oil through pipes, why not you set up a Petro-chemical Complex in East-Godavari ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : At Rajahmundry ?

SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Yes, at Rajahmundry.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : He can put that question to the Minister of Petroleum.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir the Minister has stated very clearly in the House that the Government has cleared it. Even if he meant that his Ministry has cleared it, giving him the benefit of doubt for the moment, may I ask the Minister what are the aspects of this Petro-chemical Industry Project at Haldia which were examined by the Ministry ? Did they examine the viability of the industry or not ? Whether they have cleared the industry from the point of view of financial viability and whether the Finance Ministry, after that has held up the Project ? The financial institutions also have held up the project because of a different point of view regarding the viability and they are trying to base themselves on a Working Committee's recommendations which were worked out long ago on a completely different basis i.e. on the basis of a Cracker Plant alone when petroleum prices were very high. The Finance Ministry is not prepared to come down to today's realities and also not to consider the type of project which is envisaged in Haldia viz. it is not merely a Cracker Plant but a lot of down-stream products will be going along with it. Is the Minister aware of the fact that in spite of his Ministry's clearance, the Finance Ministry has held up the project along with the Financial Institutions on these grounds ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : As I have mentioned already, this licence to West Bengal was granted on 11.11.1977—11 years back. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : That was about letter of intent.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Now, what is the position after your Ministry's clearance ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : First, we issue letter of intent. Afterwards, you must proceed. If you start the project, then you must send the application to our Department to get industrial licence.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Minister does not know the procedure for giving licence ? What can we do ?
(Interruptions)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I know very well about the procedure.
(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You do not know. How to proceed with the project without getting licence ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Sir, it is not the duty of our Ministry to evaluate.
(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DUTTA : No, no. I have asked a very specific question. Did you examine the Financial feasibility ? Is if not correct that the Finance Ministry has held up the project on the ground of financial viability ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I am answering the same point, Mr. Amal Datta... *(Interruptions)* It is not the duty of our Ministry to evaluate the financial viability. That is the duty of the financial institutions. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is this Government doing ? Why it is being held up ?

SHRI AMAL DUTTA : What is your Ministry's duty ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Kindly hear me. A letter of intent for setting up of one lakh tonnes per annum of Ethylene Petro-chemical complex including down-stream units for the manufacture of 63,000 tonnes per annum of Polypropylene, HDPE of 65,000 tonnes per annum, MFG 60,000 tonnes per annum and Styrene of 80000 tonnes per annum was issued in favour of West Bengal Industrial

Development Corporation Ltd. on 11.11.1977. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What is he reading there ? Let him explain. Why he is reading ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : All these projects have been cleared by the Department. I have nothing to do with the Finance Department.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Veerendra Patil.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. Please order. I have not called you. I have called Mr. Veerendra Patil.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, let us have Half-an-Hour discussion on this.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Please allow Half-an-Hour discussion on this subject.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : When they gave Privilege Motion, I gave it in writing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. That is not connected with this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, the hon. Minister repeatedly said that so far his Department or Ministry is concerned, it is only for the issue of letter of intent and licence and for financial assistance, some other Ministry is concerned. He is cent per cent correct in that statement.

So far as the entrepreneur is concerned, I think, nobody would appreciate this departmental or compartmental functioning. So far as the entepreneur is concerned, whether it is public sector or private sector or State sector, the procedure is the same : for getting a letter of indent and converting that letter of indent into a licence, the entrepreneur has to approach the Industry Ministry. And there are so many stages before the project is finally cleared. After getting the licence or the letter of indent, he has to approach the IDBI or the ICICI or IFCI for financial assistance. Not only is the project examined at the Ministerial level here in the Industry Ministry, but those financial institutions, before they agree to advance finance, get the feasibility of the project examined again through their own cell ; they take their own time in examining the proposal and taking their own decision. Even after the IDBI or any other financial institution gives the clearance, the entrepreneur has to approach the Controller of Capital Issues for raising capital in the market, There are so many formalities. Suppose he has to import machinery from abroad ; there is another organisation where he has to make an application. To complete all these formalities, it does not take months, but it takes years. By that time, the project becomes outmoded and the project cost goes up, and again they have to revise the project. This cumbersome procedure is there. Although they have been saying so many times, on so many occasions, that they are simplifying, nothing has been done. I am telling you from my experience. What I want to know from the hon. Minister is whether, in order to simplify all these procedures and cut short this red-tapism, he is prepared to have a single window system where the IDBI representative will be there, the Finance representative will be there, the representative of the Controller of Capital Issues will be there, the Industry's representative will be there, the Law Department representative will be there. That single window system should take the responsibility for clearing the project, once an application is made, within a time-bound period, so that the entrepreneur knows whether he is going to get the licence or not and he can proceed accordingly. I want to know whether the Government is seriously thinking of this single window system in order to cut this red-tapism because, as the hon. Minister said now, the letter of indent issued in 1977, till to date, has not been converted into a licence. I do not want to blame anybody. But if at all we want to industrialise this country, this sort of asking the entrepreneur to knock at the door of different departments should be dispensed with.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Mr. Veerendra Patil was the former Industry Minister. In his time he never thought of all these things ..... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I want to give one clarification. I am not blaming the Industry Minister ; I am blaming the system. The system has to be cahnged. That is all ; not the Minister.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I am very thankful to my hon. colleague. He has answered all the supplementaries on my behalf... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, are you considering his proposal or suggestion ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : It is a policy matter, decided by the Cabinet, not by me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you going to put forward this suggestion—this single window system—to the Cabinet ? That is his point.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I am in favour of this suggestion, but it must go to the Cabinet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Nothing goes by itself to the Cabinet. He has to send the proposal. Has he sent the research proposal ? How do the Cabinet receive it ? It doesn't come from the Heaven. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He said that he would consider it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He said that he had not put it to the Cabinet and he would consider it.

Gobar gas and solar energy plants in Bihar and West Bengal

*657. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY**: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of gobar gas plants in the country, State-wise ;

(b) the number of solar energy plants in the country, State-wise ;

(c) whether there is any plan to introduce these plants in tribal areas of the country ; if so, the details thereof and how far it has met with success ; and

(d) the number of such plants provided in the tribal district of Bihar and West Bengal upto date ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) A Statement showing details of number of Gobar Gas plants and Solar Energy plants installed state-wise in the country and programme taken in the tribal areas is given below.

Statement

(a) State-wise number of family type bio-gas plants and community/institutional bio-gas plants is given in Annexures I & II below.

(b) The number of solar thermal systems and solar photovoltaic system installed in the country is given in Annexures III & IV below,

(c) A comprehensive programme of Non-Conventional Energy Sources such as solar thermal, solar photovoltaic, wind energy, bio-gas, bio-mass and other sources is being implemented by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in association with the State Governments throughout the country, including the tribal areas. The State Governments implementing agencies have been advised to make concerted efforts to utilise 10-15% of the total subsidy amount for the benefits of the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities. The rate of the Central subsidy for Scheduled tribe beneficiaries is higher as compared to subsidy given to general category farmers in family size bio-gas plants.

(d) Seven community bio-gas plants/ institutional bio-gas plants have so far been installed in tribal areas in Bihar and three in the State of West Bengal out of which five plants in Bihar and two in West Bengal have already been completed and started operation. Bihar and West Bengal State Governments have reported setting up of a total of 2700 and 19687 family type bio-gas plants in 9 and 13 districts having tribal areas, respectively upto February, 1988. 10 solar photovoltaic water pumping systems and 65 street lights have been installed in tribal districts of Wesi Bengal and one solar photovoltaic pump has been installed in the tribal district of Bihar upto 31.3.1987.

Annexure-I

State-Wise number of Family type bio-gas plants set up from 1974-75 to 1987-88 (upto Feb., 1988)

S. No.	States/Union Territories	Total No. of plants set up.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77119
2.	Assam	4058
3.	Bihar	53058
4.	Gujarat	70016
5.	Haryana	24006
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12090
7.	Karnataka	50888
8.	Kerala	17294
9.	Madhya Pradesh	31199
10.	Maharashtra	255188
11.	Orissa	20014
12.	Punjab	16012
13.	Rajasthan	27043
14.	Tamil Nadu	94658
15.	Uttar Pradesh	169718
16.	West Bengal	23062
17.	Other States/Union Territories	3593
	Total :	949016

Annexure-II

Status of community bio-gas Plants (CBP)/Institutional bio-gas plants (IBP) comlpeted/Installed as on 29.2.88

S. No.	States/Union Territories	CBP	IBP	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	29	50
2.	Assam	—	1	1
3.	Bihar	6	2	8
4.	Delhi	1	—	1
5.	Gujarat	17	12	29
6.	Haryana	3	5	8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1	1
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1	1
9.	Karnataka	2	1	3
10.	Kerala	—	2	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	20	21	41
12.	Maharashtra	17	26	43
13.	Orissa	4	4	8
14.	Pondicherry	—	1	1
15.	Punjab	42	7	49
16.	Rajasthan	5	17	22
17.	Tamil Nadu	4	8	12
18.	Uttar Pradesh	32	24	56
19.	West Bengal	2	—	2
		176	162	338

CBP=Community biogas plant

IBP=Institutional biogas plant

Annexure-III

Solar Thermal Systems Installed in Various State Upto 15.02.1988

Sl. No.	State	Solar Water Heating (SWH) Systems			Domestic SWH		Systems Area (sq. M²)	Solar Air Heaters (Nos.)	Solar Timber kilns (Nos.)	Solar Stills (Nos.)
		No.	Capacity (lpc)	Area (m²)	No.	Capacity (lpd)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	1,14,200	2,284	44	4,400	88	1	4	67
2.	Assam	8	2,000	40	—	—	—	3	—	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4.	Bihar	1	4,000	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chandigarh	4	6,000	120	—	—	—	—	—	40
6.	Delhi	109	3,69,650	7,393	152	15,200	304	1	2	1,604
7.	Goa, Daman & Diu	8	4,400	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Gujarat	419	8,67,880	16,627	1,149	1,51,700	3,122	8	9	3,724
9.	Haryana	52	1,73,650	3,473	19	1,900	38	—	1	120
10.	Himachal Pradesh	21	70,900	1.420	—	—	—	—	2	—
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	27,500	550	—	—	—	-	—	42
12.	Karnataka	47	1,38,800	2,785	121	15,000	300	1	1	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Kerala	18	22,300	446	—	—	—	1	—	4
14.	Meghalaya	1	3,000	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Maharashtra	24	61,800	1,236	—	—	—	—	—	25
16.	Madhya Pradesh	119	4,96,050	12,096	12	1,350	27	1	7	323
17.	Orissa	44	44,415	890	—	—	—	1		122
18.	Punjab	61	1,27,900	2,558	30	3,000	60	1	2	40
19.	Rajasthan	87	37,100	742	10	1,000	20	—	—	25
20.	Tamil Nadu	83	3,55,050	7,523	390	3,900	780	1	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	247	3,60,500	7,210	12	4,200	84	12	12	165
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	3,000	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
24.	Other Nodal Agencies (CPWD & Railways)	15	30,700	614	—	—	—	—	—	570
	TOTAL	1,410	33,20,795	68,193	1,950	2,36,750	4823	33	36	6,871

Total collector area Installed (SWH + DSWH + S S) = 79,887 sq. m.

Expected. Energy Saving per annum = 54 Mkwhr.

Annexure-IV

State-wise Deployment of Solar Photovoltaic Systems (As on 31.3.1987)

S. No.	State	Water pumping systems	Street lighting systems	Type of System	
				Community/ lighting TV system	Small power plants (Kw)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	258	3	7.300
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	5	1	—
3.	Assam	88	87	—	—
4.	Bihar	44	—	100	—
5.	Goa	2	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	71	123	1	—
7.	Haryana	2	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	148	4	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	3	—
10.	Karnataka	7	134	—	—
11.	Kerala	4	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9	241	14	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Maharashtra	16	251	2	—
14.	Manipur	2	31	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	16	20	—	—
16.	Mizoram	4	—	1	—
17.	Nagaland	11	40	3	—
18.	Orissa	24	55	—	—
19.	Punjab	5	—	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	6	80	7	—
21.	Sikkim	—	10	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	23	904	1	—
23.	Tripura	62	33	3	3.000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	85	1993	140	1.000
25.	West Bengal	18	60	1	—
	TOTAL	509	4423	284	11.300

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, he has submitted a long list and a long statement. But my supplementary won't be long. I made specific enquiries regarding the tribal belts of Bihar and West Bengal. What I see from the statement regarding the solar energy is that in respect of West Bengal and Bihar, the progress is very little. As per the statement, the number of solar kiln in West Bengal is only one and in Bihar it is zero. Nothing is done.

Regarding the Gobar Gas, the figures are...*(Interruptions)*

He says, "Gobar Ganesk." In West Bengal this Gobar Gas plant is yet to take up. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what is the total amount of fund that has been released in this year for Gobar Gas and for Solar Energy in respect of these two States of Bihar and West Bengal ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The release of fund depends upon the programme of the State Government. This I have answered so many times. Every State Government sets up its own agency like in Maharashtra there is MEDA, in Gujarat it is GEDA etc. It depends upon the State Governments' enthusiasm and the effort that how much interest they are taking in these areas. I myself took up the matter with the West Bengal Government and with the Chief Minister also to please push it up in West Bengal because it was not being put to sufficient use. He took it up personally. I can say in the last two years, there has been sudden increase in the utilisation of bio-gas plant in this area. But this has not yet come up to the expectation or to the level of other States. I wish, the West Bengal Government takes greater interest in the non-conventional source of energy. There is no shortage of fund, as far as we are concerned. But we are not a funding agency like the Rural Electrification Corporation which is a financing agency. That is a different thing. Here DNES—as the Hon. Members know and as you know—has very limited funds. So, it is not a funding agency. We only give assistance in the form of some subsidy. That is equal to every State. Whosoever puts up a bio-gas plant, he gets that subsidy. So, it is for the State agency to decide.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : But you give your quota initially.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : No. There is no quota. It depends upon what you are capable of doing and what you propose.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I did not get the answer...*(Interruptions)*...You said that the State Government of West Bengal and the State Government of Bihar did not have enthusiasm or set up agencies and therefore they did not get the funds. At least can you tell me what is the fund allotted to the areas of West Bengal and Bihar during this period ?

I am hearing that if we can expand gobar gas plants and the solar energy system, we can solve our energy problem in the rural areas, if not to a great extent; at least to some extent definitely.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please put the question only if you want to have any clarification.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY I will speak about Tamil Nadu also Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already many Members spoke about Tamil Nadu also. don't worry.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : When we speak of deforestation and other things one of the reasons put forward for deforestation is the shortage of fuel in the tribal belt. Have you been able to set up gobar gas plants and the solar energy plants in the tribal belt in large numbers ? At least if the reasons are given, we would have thought that this is not the reason perhaps there is some other reason.

Is it not a fact that some entrepreneur, some industrial house who are setting up small generators etc., are also not in favour of setting up gobar gas plants and solar energy system ? For that reason some agency is working inside the Cabinet or inside the Department for which money is flowing enough.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The aspersion cast is typical of the mind of my Hon. friend. There is no substance in it at all. There is no such lobby working aginst it.

On the contrary I would say that there is adequate enthusiasm now all round that fuel saving does take place on account of improved chula, bio-gas plant and also Oorja Gram concept which we have been trying to propagate.

As for the first question, Bihar was given Rs. 413.07 lakhs and West Bengal was given Rs. 446.31 lakhs for bio-gas programme. This is naturally towards subsidy. It depends on how many bio-gas plants you set up—individual or community.

I agree with my Hon. friend and colleague Shri Choubey that solar energy or non-conventional sources of energy would save fuel, i.e. wood on which the tribals have to depend for their energy needs, for cooking basically. Because in rural areas 80% of energy needs are mainly for cooking. Therfore this source will be highly useful and it is our effort to encourage this particularly for remote and tribal areas.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I would like to ask the Hon. Minister as to what is the number or the percentage of the gobar gas plants which are not functioning or for which subsidy has been utilised but they don't exist or they have never been put up. I would like to know whether any survey has taken place, any evaluation through some agency has taken place and what are the results.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Regular surveys are done both by the Department of non-conventional sources of energy and also through independent agencies. We have found that about 88% bio-gas plants work successfully. It varies from State to State. On an avarage nationally it is 88 per cent. Those about 20 per cent or less which do not function there are reasons for it. We also assist the State Governments in ensuring that they are set right.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : What about the numbers for which subsidy has been utilised by the States but they have never been set-up ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We have not got such report. If we get that report from the State governments that certain subsidy has been utilised and the plants have not been.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for the information given by him regarding the power plants. Power is an important ingredient in the development of industry and agriculture in our country. Certain works one being undertaken in Gujarat for the generation of solar energy. In this connection, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister if there is any proposal to generate energy from solar power in my Parliamentary constituency, Kutch, which is a tropical area and where the quantum of rainfall is only 10-15" a year ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : There is a proposal to generate energy from solar power in the whole country. At present, a proposal is under consideration to generate energy from tibal waves in the Kutch region...*(Interruptions)*...At present, there is a proposal to set up two solar energy plants, one each at Rajasthan and Punjab, each of 30 MW capacity. If this experiment works, such plants will be set up in the whole country.

Setting up of electronic units by Hindustan Cables Ltd.

*660. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in the country where the Hindustan Cables Limited is setting up electronic units;

(b) the acreage of land required for each unit;

(c) whether Government propose to set up these units in Azamgarh, Ballia, Maunath Bhanjan and Ghazipur districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh also if the land is made available at cheap-rates;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b) Hindustan Cables Limited is not setting up any electronic unit in the country at present.

(c) to (e) No. Sir. Setting up of projects depends on various techno-economic considerations and not merely on availability of land at cheap rates.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is the Government in the habit of hiding the facts and not telling the truth ? Just now I was reading the 2nd issue of 'Sarakari Upakram—Samachar Aur Abhimat Sar—Vol.8, February, 1988" published by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. It has been mentioned therein at page 7 under the heading Hindustan Cables Limited.

"47. *Acquisition of land by the Hindustan Cables Limited for its electronic unit :* The Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority has provided 50 acres of land for setting up an electronic unit by the H. C. L. Power water and transport facilities are available in the land".

This report has been published by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. But the hon. Minister said that Hindustan Cables Limited is not setting up any electronic unit in the country at present. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the sanctity of the report published by the Lok Sabha Secretariat ? Is it that they did not write the correct thing or what he said is not correct ?

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Hindustan Cables have aquired 5 acres of land in Salt Lake Calcutta Electronics Complex from the Government of West Bengal. They have not formulated any proposal for setting up an electronics unit at this place. This land has been acquired for the possible use in the field of electronics as part of their diversification programme in future. For future purpose they acquired this land.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they acquired land and got all other facilities for this particular plant, I want to know the circumstances due to which they are giving it up. They should admit that they acquired the land for that purpose. There are reports that they did. In the meantime what circumstance did develop due to which they are giving up the idea ? What difficulties did come on their way ?

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : There is no proposal to establish electronic units.

SHRI RAJ RUMAR RAI : There was a proposal. It has been admitted by the Government itself.

[Translation]

My next question was about eastern Uttar Pradesh. What are your proposals for eastern Uttar Pradesh ? But he has evaded its reply. There was a proposal and that is evident from the note of Lok Sabha Secretariat. He should admit it, but the hon. Minister is not saying anything.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You listen what the Minister says.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : There is no such proposal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is telling 'no'. He is telling, now there is no proposal.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was a proposal like this. There is a report about it. Sir, it is your responsibility to run the business of this House. You have to protect the rights of the hon. Members. When any hon. Member puts a question, it is for you to see that the question is replied by the hon. Minister.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are cooperating with you. When the Minister is telling 'no', what can I do ? He is telling, there is no such kind of proposal. What to do ?

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Was there Such a proposal ? If they have given up the idea or there is no proposal now, he should say something...*(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Was there any proposal ? He is asking.

(Interruptions)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : There was no such proposal with the Hindustan Cables.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, keeping in view its usefulness, is the hon. Minister considering any proposal to set up one such unit in Uttar Pradesh, especially in eastern Uttar Pradesh, in the near future ?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In future, he is asking.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : That is not under our Department. The Department of Electronics is concerned.

[Translation]

Exploration of Oil and Gas in Rajasthan

*661 PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is possibility of finding oil and gas in desert land of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the contract for exploration oil in this area has been awarded to a West German Company 'DIUTEG';

(c) if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(d) whether officers of the Oil India Limited will also assist them ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The oil exploration is being done by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd. (OIL). A contract for charter-hire of a rig for drilling of 4 wells over a period of two years has been awarded by OIL in favour of M/s Deutag, West Germany, at a total contract value of Rs. 1126 lakhs.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for his making such a nice experiment in the desert of Rajasthan. It is possible that the economic condition of Rajasthan can change as the economic condition has changed in the Middle East countries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the stage at which the ongoing work stands at present, places where drilling work has been under taken and the quantity of oil and natural gas likely to be found ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Sir, the structure of the area where we are making explorations for oil and gas in Rajasthan is like that of Pakistan where oil and gas have been found. The O.N.G.C. started the survey work in 1958. The result of the survey conducted so far indicates that there is 772 million cubic metres and 551 million cubic metres of gas deposits in Mandera Tiba and Khataro respectively. One fourth of this deposit is recoverable. Two rigs are working there. It is a desert area. We are acquiring two more rigs from B.H.E.L out of which one will be used by O.N.G.C. and the other by the O.I.L. It is only after drilling is done, we will come to know as to what quantity of these items is available and how far we have succeeded.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we want that there should be a long term planning for the area. If gas and petrol is found in the Rajasthan desert, will the Government consider to set up a gas based plant there in the near future ?

In my second question, I would like to inform the Government that due to use of wood as fuel, the forests of Rajasthan have been destroyed. I would, therefore, like to ask the hon. Minister whether he is thinking of setting up an L.P.G. bottling plant if gas is found there ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Sir, whatever gas has been found there, it is a very small quantity. On that basis, the Rajasthan Electricity Board has made arrengements to set up a 3 MW capacity power plant. So far as the question of long term planning is concernd, a lot is being done during the Seventh Plan. As I said little while ago, already two rigs are in operation there and two more rigs will be obtained for the purpose. The survey and drilling work will continue there. As soon as gas is found, it will be exploited. At present, it is available in very small quantity. Installing of an L.P.G. plant would required at least 3-4 million cubic metre gas.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : The forests in Rajasthan have been ruined due to use of wood as fuel. Only 3 per cent forests have been left in the State of Rajasthan. I request the hon. Minister to set up a plant there.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this matter is related to the border area. It is really very necessary. After sustained efforts the O. N. G. C. and the O. I. L. took these steps. I would like to know as to what type of drilling machines have been put into service and how deep exploration they can make ? Are these drilling machines of the same type which were used for exploiting gas and petrol in Pakistan ? This will create confidence in us that we will also succeed in our operation.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : The rig which are presently in operation there can drill upto 3500 metres deep. But the rigs proposed to be acquired from B. H. E. L. can drill upto 5500 metres. We hope that we will get these rigs by the end of this year. This will help us in starting the work there. The gas we have found in Rajasthan so far is in a very small quantity. On the basis of gas, which has been found so far a plant of 3 MW capacity will be installed there. As regards setting up of other plants, it will depend on the quantity and quality of the gas to be found there.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is a very lucky person who has been able to extract gold out of sand. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards Bukta village in Gorakhpur district where gas flames were seen when a tubewell was being bored. Has any survey been conducted in that area and whether oil is likely to be found there ?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. It relates to Rajasthan.

Foreign Collaboration for manufacture of Passenger Cars

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*662 SHRI SURESH KURUP :
SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Gouernment intend to allow new foreign collaborations in the manufacture of passenger cars; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration as part of the new automobile policy being evolved by the Government.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : The answer gives the impression that the Government is contemplating to allow new foreign collaboration in the manufacture of passenger cars. There is already one in the public sector. In this connection, I would like to know the number of passenger cars manufactured annually and also whether the Government has made any assessment about the demands of passenger cars in our country and the demand projection for the next decade and whether the Government hav held any discussion with any foreign firms regarding this collaboration or has allowed any private sector companies to enter into collaboration with any of the foreign firms.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : In India, there are five car manufacturers. They are Standard Motors, Hindustan Moters, Premier. Automobiles, Maruti Udyog and Sipani Automobiles.

The demand projected by the consoultants Is 1, 20,000 for 1989-90, the Development Council for Automobile Sector has projected a demand of 1,54,000 and the 7th Plan working group has projetéd a demand of 1,40,000 for 1989-90. We have not consulted any foreign company for collaboration or anything.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Have you allowed any private firm to enter into collaboration ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : No, we have not allowed any private company.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sometime back, the newspapers reported that because of indiscriminate manfacturing of passenger cars, the Government is forced to import huge quantity of petrol resulting in larger outflow of foreign exchange. Do the Government intend to regulate the manufacturing of passenger cars so as to cut down the needless import of petrol ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : The new automobile policy is on the way. When we decide that, we will consider this aspect also.

SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA : The diesel being cheaper, will the Government consider allowing the manufacture of more diesel cars, jeeps etc. in collaboration with foreign companies ? It would be more useful and economical in the rural areas.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : We have some applications for foreign collaboration for manufacturing new cars. But as I said, the new automobile policy has yet to be announced.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : This question pertains to the munufacture of passenger cars and the answer is that tae matter is under consideration because the new automobile policy is being evolved.

I would to mention that earlier, whenever foreign collaborations were allowed, there were three reasons that were given by the Government. One was to update technology; second was for ensuring better fuel consumption, and the third was that the car would be made cheaper so that it would be acceptable to the pockets of the middlemen. But all the collaboration that have taken place have proved contrary to these purposes. Even in the case of Maruti cars. the collaboration was not uptodate. It was a decade old technology. In the case of Standard 2000 the consumption is very very high and the cost of the car is not acceptable even to the upper middle class. The impression that the common man today gets is that the automobile policy is guided by two factors; first, to protect the interest of Maruti and the second that the collaborations are given based on the connections that those collaborators have with the higher ups in the Government. Therefore, I would like to know while evolving the new automobile policy under consideration by the Government, what are the basic guidelines that the Government is following for the new policy that is suppored to come in the course of time.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : The question pertains to allowing new foreign collaborators for the manufacture of passenger cars. The answer is that we have not yet finalised the new automobile policy for the manufacture of these cars...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No *(Interruptions)*

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : The main guideline for the manufacture of previous cars by Maruti, New Premier and Standard was fuel efficiency. They must undergo a test and they must get a certificate. Then only we will allow these cars.

SHRI A. CHARLES : It is an accepted fact that there has been a considerable imbalance in the location of industry both in the public, private and joint sector. Kerala is the most backward industrial State in the country. I understand that there are applications from Kerala with foreign collaboration for the manufacture of Diesel Economy Passengers Car. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether when the new automobile policy is evolved, the priority will be given to the industrially backward State in case the applications are otherwise valid for the manufacture of Diesel Economy Passengers Car ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : For the present, we are not considering any proposal to manufacture new cars with the foreign collaboration. You know, Standard Car is there in Madras which is very near to Kerala. *(Interrutions)*

SHRI A. CHARLES : I have a strong objection, Sir. Kerala is Kerala, Tamil Nadu is Tamil Nadu and Andhra is Andhra. We are discriminated, Sir.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Is it a fact that the application of Maruti Udyog Limited for manufacturing new model of of car is pending with the Government for a long time ? Is it because of the fact that the new automobile policy has not been finalised and hence the application is being pending ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : That is not a new Automobile policy. It is the existing policy. Now, the Maruti Udyog Ltd. are maufacturing 800 CC only. Their proposal is to manufacture 1000 CC. It is not a new policy. They want to manufacture 1000 CC only. That is under the consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Autonomy to public sector enterprises

*663. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give financial and administrative autonomy to the public sector enterprises; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will materialise and the broad outlines thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) and (b) Government are committed to bring before Parliament a White Paper on Public Sector. The White Paper will also discuss relevant aspects regarding financial and administrative autonomy to the public sector enterprises. The White Paper is under finalisation and will be placed before the Parliament as and when it is finalised.

[Translation]

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether 70 per cent of the public sector enterprises are running at loss despite Government efforts ?

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Sir, some are running at loss and some are running at profit.

[Translation]

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to know as to what steps the Government is taking to increase the efficiency of the public sector enterprises.

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Recently Government has taken several measures to give greater autonomy to the public enterprises which are briefly mentioned below :

1. It has been decided to give a five year term to Chief Executives and Functional Directors to ensure stability of senior management.
2. Holding companies have been constituted wherever needed to give greater managerial autonomy and flexibility to enterprises functioning inbroadly similar areas.
3. A system of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)/Annual Performance Plan (APP) has been introduced.
4. Based on the recommendations of Dr. Arjun Sengupta Committee it has been decided that investment proposals will go to the Public Investment Board only in cases of excess of Rs. 20 crores. The delegation or powers with the enterprises has been revised as given below :

Gross Block	Power to sanction expenditure without prior approval of Government.
Less than Rs. 100 crores	Rs. 5 crores
Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 200 crores	Rs. 10 crores
Above Rs. 200 crores	Rs. 20 crores

We have delegated all these powers, Sir.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : One year back an assurance was given by the Prime Minister himself that a White Paper on Public Sector will be prepared and placed before the Parliament. May I know from the Minister when this White Paper will be placed before the Parliament and whether the Members of Parliament will get an opportunity to discuss and have a debate on this White Paper ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : The White Paper is ready. And now it is going to be finalised within two days. I am very eager to place it on the Table of the House and I want the opinion of the Hon. Members on this White Paper.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Expeniture on post cards

*654. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of post cards sold annually in the entire country;

(b) the total annual expenditure incurred in continuing post cards;

(c) whether there is a proposal before Government to restrict the use of post cards within each State only; and

(d) if so, whether it is aimed at economising the use of post cards and also to enable the local people to use their regional languages for writing addresses ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The estimated annual Postcard traffic for the year 1987-1988 is 99.69 crores.

(b) The total annual expenditure incurred in continuing the Postcard service for the year 1987-88 is estimated to be Rs. 79.99 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Cases against O.N.G.C. officers

*656. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CBI has been investigating cases against some officers of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the officials, if found guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) During 1986-87, reports have been received from the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in 13 cases involving 29 officers of ONGC. Action has been initiated against 16 officers, action against one officer has been dropped and cases of remaining 12 officers are under examination.

Proposal to merge public undertakings

*658. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering proposals for merging the public undertakings/enterprises which are running into losses with some other organisations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Closure of National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd. and Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.

*659. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to close down the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited and the Cycle Corporation of India Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what efforts Government have made to revive these units in the past five years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government has been extending financial assistance on a yearly basis such as plan and non-plan loans for modernisation, replacement of machinery and working capital needs, increase in bank credit backed by Government guarantee, etc.

Joint venture for manufacture of Silica

*664. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Bhartias, Degussatie up for Rs. 40 crore Silica project" appearing in the 'Economic Times' date 16 March, 1988 wherein it has been stated that the House of Bhartias has tied up with West German multinational Degussa A.G. to promote Rs. 40 crore venture to manufacture Silica for the first time in the country;

(b) If so, the reasons for giving permission to a private concern for joint venture for such item; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up Silica industry in the public sector and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri H.S. Bhartia has been granted approval to enter into a foreign collaboration agreement with M/s. Degussa AG, West Germany for the manufacture of Spray Dried Silica which is presently not being manufactured in the country.

(c) Government have no proposal to set up Spray Dried Silica project in the public sector.

[Translation]

Electrification of villagers in Uttar Pradesh

*665. CHOWDHARY AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts in Uttar Pradesh where there is no electricity mainly in the villages inhabited by backward classes (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes);

(b) the time by which electricity in all these villages in Uttar Pradesh is likely to be provided;

(c) the reasons for not providing so far electricity mainly in villages of Khadar area and other backward villages in Kairana district Muzaffarnagar; and

(d) the time by which electricity is likely to be provided in all the villages inhabited by backward classes and in all the other villages in Kairana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (d) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (d) Out of a total of 1,12,566 villages in Uttar Pradesh, 74,364 villages have been electrified up to the end of February, 1988. Out of a total of 605 inhabited tribal villages identified in 12 districts of the State, namely, Almora, Bahraich, Bijnor, Chamoli, Dehradun, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Lakhimpur, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh and Uttarkashi, 468 villages have been electrified by the end of February, 1988. Upto the same period, street lighting facility has been extended to Harijan Bastis in 42,222 villages.

According to the U.P. State Electricity Board, although electrification has been extended to all the villages in Kairana block, there are 13 inhabited villages in which LT network is yet to be extended for domestic/industrial connections.

It is expected that electrification of all the remaining villages will be completed in the Eighth/Ninth Plan period depending upon the availability of financial resources and other inputs.

[English]

Enlargement of list of excise free life saving drugs

*666. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Ministry seeks longer excise free drugs' list" appearing in the 'Economic Times' of 20 March, 1988;

(b) if so, whether the list of life saving drugs exempted from excise duty is to be enlarged; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Representations made in this regard are under considerations of the Government.

Refineries in Eighth and Ninth Plans

*667. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to sanction refineries in the Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas where these are likely to be located ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b) A Statement is given below.

Statement

Additional refining capacities during the Eighth and Ninth Plan periods will be considered on the basis of various techno-economic factors including the demand-supply balance and availability of crude oil based on special studies in this regard, at the time of finalising the five year plans.

News item "Dilli Doordashan par Lahore ke Karyakram"

*668. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Dilli Doordarshan par Lahore ke Karyakram" appearing in Navbharat Times (Delhi edition) of 16 March, 1988;

(b) if so, whether as mentioned in the report, on channel 7 of the Delhi Doordarshan, the news and other programmes from Lahore were telecast instead of the programmes from the Delhi Doordarshan in the evening on 15 March, 1988; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Preliminary enquiries show that this very unusual phenomenon was caused by an anomalous mode of propagation. Further enquiries are being made.

Feedstocks for petrochemicals units

*669. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps are contemplated to avoid import of feedstocks for the new petro-chemical units as may be planned for the Eighth Plan and the Ninth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b) The plans for the production of various hydrocarbon feedstocks for petrochemicals such as Natural Gas, C_3/C_4 fractions, Naphtha etc. are drawan up based on the requirements consistent with the need to meet the maximum demand of the middle distillates indigenously. The special steps taken are :

(a) Supply of Natural Gas and Natural Gas liquids.

(b) Separation and supply of C_3/C_4 fraction.

(c) Production of petrochemical intermediates.

(d) Does not arise.

Non-refund of debenture amount by M/s Reliance Industries Ltd.

*670. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that hundreds of small investors have not received either refund orders or allotment advices from M/s Reliance Industries Ltd. in respect of their Debenture Issue Series "G" although 15 months have elapsed since the said issue was over-subscribed and closed; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of the small investors ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

Statement

As per information given by M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd., the company had received 3,270 complaints for non-receipt of Refund Orders amounting to about Rs. 94.19 lakhs. Out of these, only about 1800 complaints are pending for issue of fresh refund orders amounting to approximately Rs. 40 lakhs. Further, the company had received 1800 complaints for non-receipt of debenture certificates. The company has since issued duplicate certificates to the complainants wherever applicable.

2. Section 73 of the Companies Act stipulates the time within which excess monies have to be refunded and the penalties that are attracted where the company fails to do so. Similarly section 113 of the said Act stipulates the time limit within which the Debenture/Share Certificates have to be kept ready for delivery and the penalties that are attracted where the company fails to do so.

3. The Registrars of Companies have been directed to ensure that where complaints are received regarding non-refund of monies, they are promptly attended to and the delinquent companies are called upon to repay the money with interest failing which appropriate action under the provisions of Section 73 of the Companies Act should be taken.

4. For safeguarding the interests of the investing public, Government have imposed in January, 1988 following additional condition on the companies going in for public issues :

(i) The company shall scrupulously adhere to the time limit of 10 weeks from the date of closure of the subscription list for allotment of all securities and despatch of allotment letters/certificates and refund orders.

(ii) The Company shall, at the time of filling its application for listing to the regional Stock Exchange, furnish an undertaking for compliance of the above condition, along with a scheme incorporating the necessary details of the arrangements for such compliance. This undertaking shall be signed by the Chief Executive or a person authorized by the Board of the Company.

(iii) The Company shall file, with the Executive Director or Secretary of the regional Stock Exchange, within five working days of the expiry of the stipulated period as above, a statement signed by the Chief Executive or a person authorized by the Board, certifying that the allotment letters/securities and the refund orders have been despatched within the prescribed time limit as per the condition above. A copy of the statement shall be endorsed to the office of the Controller of Capital Issues quoting this Consent Order and date.

(iv) Non-compliance of conditions above shall be punishable by the Stock Exchange, in addition to the action that may be taken by other competent authorities.

Cadre Scheme for Accounts Discipline in Coal India Ltd.

*671. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has recently formulated any amended cadre scheme for accounts discipline both for the purpose of recruitment from outside and for promotion to the post of Assistant Accounts Officer/Assistant Finance Officer and Accounts Officer/Finance Officer in E-1 and E-2 grades respectively, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether those Accountants in Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries who possess minimum qualification of Inter ICWA/CA have been or are proposed to be promoted to the post of Assistant Accounts Officer/Assistant Finance Officer in E-1 grade and if so, the number of such Accountants who have already been or are proposed to be promoted to the post of Assistant Accounts Officer/Assistant Finance Officer in E-1 grade as per the aforesaid cadre scheme and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The provisions of the scheme are given in the Statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir. So far 398 Accountants have been empanelled for promotion in various companies in accordance with the amended Cadre Scheme. Of them, 257 have already been promoted. Others would be promoted in due course depending upon the availability of vacancies.

Statement

Sl. No.	Designation	Grade	Outside Recruitment		Promotion	
			Minimum qualification	Minimum experience	Minimum qualification	Minimum experience
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Asstt. Accounts Officer/Asstt. Finance Officer	E-1	Inter/ Chartered/ Cost Accountants Examination	Nil	1. CIL Accounts examination Part-I	Nil
					2. Inter/Cost/Chartered Accountants Examination	Nil
					3. A recognised degree	3-year in Techn. and Supervisory Gr. (A)
	Accounts Officer/ Finance Officer	E-2	Chartered/ Cost Accountant or MBA with specialisation in Finance/ Accounts.		1. Final examination of CA/ AICWA	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					2. CIL Accounts Examination Part-I and Part-II	Nil
					3. Inter Cost/ Chartered or CIL Accounts Examination Part-I	3-years in B-1 grade
					4. Graduate	6-years in B-1 grade.

Production of Cement

*672. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come to the conclusion that there will be a shortfall in cement production during 1988;

(b) if so, what is the target set and to what extent it will be less;

(c) the main reasons that will reduce the cement output; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take for boosting the cement production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b) The target for cement production for the financial year 1988-89 has not yet been finalised. The target is fixed after a dialogue with the industry and keeping in view the capacity infrastructural constraints and norms of efficient production.

(c) Various factors like power cuts, inadequate coal supplies, labour problems mechanical break-downs etc. affect cement production in the country. Of late power cut being imposed in major cement producing States has been the pre-dominant cause affecting cement production.

(d) The following steps have been taken by Government to boost cement production :

(i) The cement industry has been advised to instal captive power generating capacity. Appropriate relief by way of reduction in levy obligation is allowed to partly compensate for the increased cost of cement production with the help of DG captive power.

(ii) The production of cement is closely monitored by the office of the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry for rendering assistance to the cement industry in the matter of availability of various inputs like coal, power and wagons by taking up the matter with the concerned authorities like the State Electricity Boards, Ministry of Railways Deptt. of Coal, Coal Organisations etc.

(iii) For proper growth of cement industry the retention price for levy cement has been increased periodically and the levy obligation has been progressively reduced. Moreover, rebates in excise duty have been allowed to new units.

(iv) In order to encourage cement units to achieve more than 100% capacity utilisation, special dispensations in levy obligation are given for production beyond 100% upto 125%.

Exploratory Drilling of Geo-Thermal Area/Hot Springs

*673. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of ENGRY be pleased to state :

(a) the locations of geo-thermal areas/hot springs in the country, State-wise;

(b) the progress made so far in the exploratory drilling as well as research and development projects undertaken; and

(c) the results achieved, project-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c) A Statement is given below :

Statement

(a) The State-wise locations of geothermal areas/hot springs in the country are given in the annexure below.

(b) and (c) Investigations in the Parbati Valley of Himachal Pradesh have been completed but the maximum temperature obtained in the exploratory bore holes was not considered favourable for large scale power generation on a commercial basis. The Central Electricity Authority is conducting exploratory drilling for assessment of the geo-thermal potential in the Puga Valley in J & K. Research & Development projects have been undertaken at Manikaran for development of technology in the utilisation of geo-thermal energy for generation of power and cold storage, on a small scale.

Annexure

Andhra Pradesh

1. Unapdeo
2. Kaonlum
3. Mallarm & Janampeta
4. Motia
5. Buga (Baiora)
6. Padigapuram
7. Tegugudam
8. Agnigundala
9. Buga (Benga)
10. Kalwa
11. Mahanadi
12. Lanjabanda
13. Bhuga (Cudapah)
14. Dhumagundam
15. Bader
16. Kaulag
17. Ramteerth
18. Atmocoor
19. Venkarum
20. Wuddyralla
21. Chinaa Tekur
22. Bedavanlpalli
23. Walandi Konda
24. Yembyi
25. Dhone
26. Malakapuram
27. Narmur (Brahmgudem)
28. Panem
29. Gadigerauala
30. Chamkapalli
31. Rangapuram
32. Kotakepali
33 Muttalur
34. Alamur
35. Rudravaram
36. Chagerlmari
37. Sirwell
38. Gaijaibanda
39. Gopavaram
40. Bukkapuram
41. Gazulapalli
42. Kadmala-Kalva
43. Tinimapuram

Arunachal Pradesh

1. Takshing (Subansbri)
2. Chetu („)
3. Maja („)
4. Rijo („)

5. N.E. of Bomdila
6. N. of Bomdila
7. ⎫
8. ⎬Around Tali
9. ⎭
10. 30 km E. of Minotang
11. Near Tawang

Assam

1. Garam Pani (N. Cacbar)
2. Nambar
3. Lumding
4. Mikir Hills

Andaman Nicobar

Barren Island

Bihar

1. Charak (Dhanbad)
2. Tapoban (Gaya)
3. Agnikund (Gaya)
4. Surajkund (Hazaribagh)
5. Duari („)
6. Katkamandhi („)
7. Gandwani („)
8. Cawa Gandwani („)
9. Pinkarkund („)
10. Indrajurba („)
11. Patalsur („)
12. Bhimband (Monghyr)
13. Sitakund („)
14. Bainsapahar („)
15. Janura Kundi Bharari (Monghyr)
16. Singhi-Rikhi („)
17. Panchbhur („)
18. Rishikund („)
19. Paharapur („)
20. Bhaduria-Bhru (Monghyr)
21. Kharman-Bhuri/ Lachmiawar-Kund (Monghyr)
22. Rameshwar-Kund (Monghyr)
23. Bhowrah („)
24. Sitakund (Gaya)
25. Rajgir Group 19 Spr. (Patna)
26. Jarom (Palamau)
27. Thatba/Konraha (Palamau)
28. Tantolya/Tantloi (Santhal Parganas)
29. Bara („)
30. Jerwapani („)
31. Nunbhil („)
32 Hatplala („)
33. Lan-Lauda („)
34. Tantlur/Tantostwari) (Santhal Parganas)
35. Susumpani & Bhumka (Santhal Parganas)
36. Baramasia („)
37. Rampur („)

38. Gupta Gudaoli

39. Manikpur

40. Kandela

41. Hurma

42. Ganduari

43. Kesodeh (Hazaribagh)

44. Nuchibari (Dhanbad)

45. Susinia

46. Zherbari (Dhanbad)

47. Benti (Hazaribagh)

48. Surajhitoli (Hazaribagh)

49. Bhurka (Monghyr)

50. Taptapani
(Santhal Parganas)

51. Sibour (Near Village)

52. Uatkauna

53. Parashnath

54. Sheopur (Manbhum)

55. Tantloi or Damodar
(Manbhum)

56. Chitlo (S. Parganas)

57. Trikuti Pahar (,,)

58. Bara Kaldam (,,)

59. Phillipskund (Monghyr)

60. Usit (Manbhum)

Gujarat

1. Anawal (Surat)

2. Tulsi-Shyam (Surat)

3. Tuwa/Tui (Panch Mahal)

4. Laswndra/Lasundara
(Kaira)

5. Harson (Ahmedabad)

6. Kawa (Broach)

7. Kaburr (Kutch)

8. Jalandar (Kutch)

9. Mhurr

10. Khedapada (Panch Mahal)

11. Dholora (Ahmedabad)

12. Cambay-15 regions

13. Kathana-regions

Haryana

1. Sohna (Gurgaon)

2. Pakul

3. Kanwerry/Narnaul

Himachal Pradesh

1. Cahngri-Zang
(Kangra)

2. Bashishth (Kulu)

3. Manikaran (Kulu)

4. Kalath (Kulu)

5. Kasol (Kulu)

6. Khirganga (Kulu)

7. Natpa (Natpar Bushair)

8. Jhakri (Rampurt-Bushair)

9. Jaon/Jaori (Mahasu)
(Rampur-Bushair)

10. Tatwani/Baijnath
(Kangra)

11. Suni/Tatapani (Simla)

12. Lansa (Kangra)

13. Gajkhad (Kangra)

14. Teva (Kangra)

15. Bhasra (Bilaspur)

16. Theed
17. Kharcham
18. Kharal Bihal
19. Drahmaur
20. Balut
21. Rarang
22. Burcha (Rampur-Bushair)
23. Tapti
24. Jan
25. Ballargarh
26. Holi (Chamba)
27. Chuza (Spiti)
28. Dogri Dankhra (Kulu)
29. Takoli
30. Belisujam Bridge
31. Rampur
32. Kartab (Sainj Khad)
33. Raison
34. Sungon I (Chamba)

Jammu & Kashmir

1. Kisik Klul (Ladakh)
2. Behitsil (Ladakh)
3. Hoto (Ladakh)
4. Bisil (Ladakh)
5. Chonge/Askoli (Ladakh)
6. Duchin (Ladakh)
7. Sneuron (Ladakh)
8. Khorkhum (Ladakh)
9. Nubra (Ladakh)
10. Kiam (Ladakh)
11. Gokra (Ladakh)
12. Chutrum (Ladakh)
13. Chigar (Ladakh)
14. Chushul (Ladakh)
15. Puga (Ladakh)
16. Tosh (Ladakh)
17. Knarang (Ladakh)
18. Chumathang (Ladakh)
19. Pampur (Srinagar)
20. Gaik (Ladakh)
21. Knar (Udhampur)
22. Tattapani (Udhampur)
23. Jurnawi
24. Aknur
25. Bulu
26. Tsomeriri
27. Islanabad (Anantnag)
28. Gather (Doda Dist.)
29. Tattapani (Gul)
30. Tawain (Atholi)
31. Padyarna
32. Sweed
33. Tatwain (Honzor)
34. Tatwani (Kiar)
35. Tatwain (Yurd)
36. Kurra (Kalakot) Rajouri
37. Mohogala (Rajouri)

Karnataka

1. Irade (Puttur) (South Kanara)

2. Wujul (Gulbarga)
3. Mudnoor (Gulbarga)
4. Bangalore (Bangalore)
5. Tamandrug (Bellary)
6. Maileshwar (Bijapur)

Kerala

1. Warkali (Quilon)
2. Kurakkod (Trivandrum)
3. Chuikadan

Madhya Pradesh

1. Salbaldi
2. Baboha (Mandla)
3. Sirguja/Tatapani (Sarguja)
4. Deorl
5. Anhoni/Para & Chota (Chindwara)
6. Anhonl Samone (Hausangabad)
7. Sunajdee (Khandwa) or (Varla)
8. Dudi
9. Bijeragegarh
10. Dalli
11. Bhagrpur
12. Lanjit (Sirguja)
13. Ghandwanichor

Maharashtra

1. Unhala/Rajpur
2. Mat (Ratnagiri)
3. Sangamaheshwar (Ratnagiri)
4. Tural (Ratnagiri)
5. Rajwadi (Ratnagiri)
6. Aravalli (Ratnagiri)
7. Khed (Ratnagiri)
8. Chisgar (Ratnagiri)
9. Vadaoli (Ratnagiri)
10. Unbara (A) Ratnagiri)
11. Sov 'A' (Kolaba)
12. Pali (Kolaba)
13. Vajreshwari Group (Thana)
14. Unbera 'C' (Kolaba)
15. Vajrabhai/Vijrabhai (Thana)
16. Khairpara (Khandesh)
17. Wadla (Khandesh)
18. Nazardeo (Khandesh)
19. Adavad/Arawad
20. Pili
21. Gneri
22. Arjun (E. Barar)
23. Khair (Yeotmal)
24. Nimboli
25. Ganeshpuri and Gandedi
26. Kulbhone
27. Akloti
28. Thukmuk
29. Haloli
30. Koknere (Thana)
31. Satlvall (Thana)
32. Gurgaon

33. Pereplas
34. Damarni (Khandesh)
35. Ahmedpura
36. Botha
37. Paduapada
38. Ramtalab (Vardi)
39. Anakdeo (Dara) Dhulia
40. Kundra (Dhutra)

Meghalaya

1. Jakrem

Orissa

1. Deoljhari (Dhenkanal)
2. Tarabela (Puri)
3. Atari (Puri)
4. Lohagadi/Teptapani (Ganjam)
5. Athamalik (Wodainge)
6. Kotgaon
7. Mezka
8. Mandaichota
9. Bankhol
10. Taptakund (Dhenkanal)
11. Taptakund (Puri)

Rajasthan

1. Gangra (Chittorgarh)
2. Mora/Moran (Sawai Madhopur)
3. Talbrik (WSW of Alwar)
4. Ganesar
5. Lalsot Hills (Jaipur)
6. Gunah of Bhorara
7. Toda Bhim (Sawai Madhopur)
9. Dhaola (do.)

Sikkim

1. Yumthang
2. Yumo Samdong

Tamil Nadu

1. Salem (Salem)
2. Surangudi (Tirunelveli)

Uttar Pradesh

1. Bhaori (Garhwal)
2. Shasradh aru/Sansardhara (Dehradun)
3. Tapoban (Chamoli)
4. Gauri Kund (Chamoli)
5. Badrinath (Chamoli)
6. Gangotri/Puri (Uttarkashi)
7. Banessa (Uttarkashi)
8. Kharsali (Uttarkashi)
9. Jamnotri (Uttarkashi)
10. Garampani (Nainital)
11. Kuili (Pithoragarh)
12. Kharbagan (Almora)
13. Deekune/Rameri (Pithoragarh)
14. Moram (Pithoragarh)
15. Agur (Angi)
16. Banda (Banda)
17. Bridhakund (Banaras)
18. Bassullot/Basanloitt (Almora)

19. Kulsari (Bank of Pindar River)

20. Banas

21. Madya Meheswari (Chamoli)

22. Koti Manep

23. Wazri

24. Palia/Polla. (Garhwal)

25. Ropabas/Ropavan (Almora)

26. Sera (Pithoragarh)

27. Tappoban/Topoban (Dharchula, Pithoragarh)

28. Sirtola (Almora)

29. Gangnani (Uttarkashi)

30. Dar (Pithoragarh)

31. (a) Dharkundi

    (b) Near Dharkundi (Banda)

32. Aungi (Uttarkashi)

33. Bhukki (Uttarkashi)

34. Jhanan

35. Joti

36. Tunja (Kolagad)

37. Janakichatti

West Bengal

1. Tantloi (Purulia)

2. Sheopur/Sarsakund (Purulia)

3. Tantipara (Bakreswar Group) (Birbhum) (Agnikund), Bhairkund Suryakund, Brahmakun

4 Mochi (Darjeeling)

5. Minchu (Darjeeling)

6. Puklaz (Darjeeling)

Central Public Sector Industries in West Bengal

6702. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of Central public sector industries in West Bengal at present;

(b) the number of employees working in the Central public sector in West Bengal;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up any new industry in the Central sector in West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) The number of employees working in the Central public sector undertakings located in West Bengal as on 31.3.1987, for which the information is available, was, 4.27 lakhs.

(c) and (d) *Details* of new Projects for which outlay has been earmarked in the 7th Plan is given below.

S. No.	Enterprises	Projects	Allocation envisaged in the 7th Plan (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	Ductile iron spun pipe	25.00

1	2	3	4
		project, Burnpur Works modernisation etc.	
2,	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	Hydraulic Component, oil rigs, field equipment and mining equipment projects.	7.75

Statement

On 31.3.1987 there were 40 Central Public Sector Enterprises with their headquarters located in West Bengal, as listed below :—

Sl. No.	Enterprises
1	2
1.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
2.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.
3.	Coal India Ltd.
4.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
5.	I.B.P. Co. Ltd.
6.	Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
7.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
8.	Damodar Cement & Slag Ltd.
9.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.
10.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
11.	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.
12.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.
13.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.
14.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.
15.	The Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.
16.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
17.	Weighbird (India) Ltd.
18.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.

1	2
19.	Balmer Lawrie & Company Ltd.
20.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.
21.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
22.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.
23.	National Instruments Ltd.
24.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.
25.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.
26.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.
27.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.
28.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.
29.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.
30.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
31.	Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.
32.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.
33.	National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd.
34.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.
35.	NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.
36.	The Jute Corporation of India Ltd.
37.	Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd
38.	Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
39.	Hindustan Steelwork Construction Ltd.
40.	National Insurance Co. Ltd.

Complaitns Against IOC Dealers Regarding New LPG Connections

6703 SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints against India Oil Corporation dealers in Delhi that they put pressure on the new LPG connection allottees for purchase of gas stoves from them and insist on the presentation of ration cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether Government have also received complaints that these dealers even demurred the newly purchased gas stoves with ISI mark from agencies other than theirs and insisted on the presentation of ration cards and also payment of Rs. ten as testing fee; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b) During the period from April, 1987 to February, 1988, a total number of 33 complaints were received against ICC distributors in Delhi about their pressurising new allottees of LPG connections to purchase gase stoves from them. Each complaint was investigated and customers' grievance redressed. Action against the erring distributors was taken in the line with the Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

(c) and (d) All the LPG distributors are under instructions not to force a cutomer to buy gas stove from them, so long as the customer is in possession of ISI approved gas stove. However, such customers are required to deposit Rs. 10/ as inspection charges. In case a customer is not in possession of ration card he can produce any other proof of residence such as electricity bill, passport, bank pass book etc., to establish his identity.

Revenue from Doordarshan advertisements

6704. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the revenue earned by Doordarshan from advertisements during 1987-88; and

(b) the steps taken to secure more advertisements to increase the revenue ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The gross revenue earned by Doordarshan through telecast of advertisements and sponsorship of programmes during 1987-88 is Rs. 136.3 crores.

(b) The gross revenue earned during 1987-88 is about 39% higher than that during 1986-87. Some of the steps taken to increase the revenue are as under :—

(i) Periodic preview of programmes by advertising agencies/advertisers has been started with a view to getting more advertisements with forthcoming programmes by enabling the advertising agencies/advertisers to make a selection of their choice programmes in advance.

(ii) Commercial service is being introduced at increasing number of Doordarshan Kendras. During 1987-88, Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum and Doordarshan Kendra, Ahmedabad started commercial service.

(iii) Categories of time slots and programmes have been rationalised.

Media projection of arts

6705. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Media projection of arts below par" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 7 February, 1988;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon particularly regarding public criticism that besides newspapers, AIR and Doordarshan are not according fair treatment to the folk arts and dances;

(c) the reasons for not giving live coverage of important village festivals like "Bhoodan Mela of H.P." on the national hook-up; and

(d) the remedial steps taken proposed to be taken in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to

(d) It is not true that media projection of folk arts and dances is below par over All India Radio and Doordarshan. All India Radio is broadcasting recordings of folk arts and music in its daily programmes including National Programmes of Music. Programmes of folk music and other folk arts and culture are also included in rural programmes broadcast from All India Radio In fact 38.43% of the total programmes of All India Radio comprises of music and 11.[illegible]% of the total music programmes constitutes folk music. The total duration of folk music programmes broadcast by All India Radio stations in 1987 was 22000 hours and 42 minutes.

Similarly Doordarshan has been telecasting programmes projecting folk arts and dances through various formats like TV reports, film documentaries, skits, folk music etc. Details of some noteworthy programmes are given in the statement below. Every Programme Producing Kendra regularly telecast programmes on folk arts in different formats.

Statement

Details of some Telecast Noteworthy Programmes on Folk Arts/Dances

1. Kala Parikrama-a regular feature on fine arts.
2. Traditional Folk Arts chunk in the National Programme.
3. Chahal Pahal-cultural roundup on Channel-2.
4. Festivals/Fair are reflected in our special programmes like Rural folk.
5. Music/Dance of States.
6. Documentaries (Region-wise), on folk arts.
7. Folk Melas/Festivals are also covered. To mention a few as under :—
    - (i) Reag Parva (Bhopal).
    - (ii) Malhar Festival (MP).
    - (iii) Sharadotsav (UP).
    - (iv) Kurukshetra Festival (Haryana).
    - (v) Desert Festival (Rajasthan).
    - (vi) Khajuraho Festival (MP).
    - (vii) Thyagarja Festival (Tamil Nadu).
    - (viii) Apna Utsav (Zonal)/Festivals.
    - (ix) Paravatiya Parva (UP).

Performance of Doordarshan

6706. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no proper coverage of the events by Doordarshan, especially in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the persons responsible for it;

(c) whether the relay of the programmes is also faulty and pictures are not clearly visible; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The performance of Doordarshan Kendra, Madras is considered appropriate with all studios and transmitter equipment functioning satisfactorily.

Working of N.F.D.C. in hoding of film festivals

6707. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no rapport between the National Film Development Corporation, the Films Division and the Directorate of Fims Festivals;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to demarcate their functions in the holding of such festivals and entrust the entire job to one organisation;

(c) whether the N.F D.C. had been incurring losses; if so the cumulative loss sustained by it;

(d) the reasons for these losses;

(e) whether Government propose to set up an expert committee to probe into the working of N.F.D.C.; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (d) The Directorate of Film Festivals (DFF) is a part of the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) and, therefore, the question of lack of rapport between the two does not arise. Film Division (FD) is a Media Unit of the Government. There is Coordination between NFDC and Films Division on issues of mutual interest.

(c) No, Sir. The National Film Development Corporation is running on an overall profit.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) The working of National Film Development Corporation was examined by the One-Man Committee of Dr. Asok Mitra in 1986. Its recommendations, most of which were accepted by the Government, have been/are being implemented. Therefore, setting up of another Committee is not contemplated.

Non-Acceptance of T.V. Serials

6708. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the private Doordarshan programme producers have been informed that the Doordarshan would not guarantee the acceptance of the programmes produced by them as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 29th February, 1988 ;

(b) Whether the association of these producers have pleaded for atleast one national network serial and one regional serial slot to every producer certified under the 1984 scheme ;

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ;

(d) Whether the Doordarshan has not been accipting fresh scripts for quite sometime now ; and

(e) if so the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) Doordarshan can for obvious reasons accept programmes produced by private producers only as per its requirements and subject to these being of desired quality and fulfilling the various criteria prescribed for telecast of privately produced programmes.

(d) and (e) Since a large number of scripts were pending finalisation, Doordarshan stopped registration of scripts from private producers with effect from 7th May, 1986. However, a new scheme was announced in 1987 under which producers and directors will be registered with Doordarshan for production of TV serials/series. In future, proposals for production of serials/series for sponsorship would be invited only from those who are registered with Doordarshan.

Complaint about depillaring operation in Modern Satgram Colliery

6709. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the residents of village Nimcha under P.S. Raniganj, Asansol have lodged a complaint with the General Manager, Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Satgram area, P.O. Devchandnagar, Distt. Bardhaman in January, 1988 about depillaring operation in Modern Satgram Colliery, as a result of which cultivated land is getting damaged ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The residents of village Nimcha Police Station, Raniganj, Asansol had lodged a complaint with the General Manager, Eastern Coalfields Limited Satgram area in January, 1988 about the depillaring operation in Modern Satgram Colliery. About 22.33 acres of land has been affected by the depillaring operations in the area.

(b) ECL has offered payment of crop compensation to the affected villagers at the existing rate of Rs. 275 per year per Bigha for 5 years in addition to levelling charges of the land. The villagers have not accepted the crop compensation offered by the company and want compensation at higher rates. The company has now set up a committee to look into this demand.

Utilisation of gas in Krishna-Godavari basin

6710. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAM MURTY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Engineers India Ltd. has studied the prospects of the utilisation of gas in the Krishna-Godavari basin ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the rerults achieved so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) (a) to (c) EIL were retained by ONGC to prepare the feasibility report for gas production in Krishna-Godavari Basin. ONGC have proposed to produce about 0.5 MMCMD of gas in the first phase and commitments have been made to 8 small consumers and APSEB for this quantity of gas. Supply of gas to M/s. Delta Paper Mills, Bhimavaram, commended in February 1988.

Increase in Prices of Vitamins and Antibiotices by IDPL and HAL

6711. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in prices effected by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. in the prices of vitamins and antibiotics over the approved prices under DPCO-1979 ;

(b) whether any notice for increase

in prices was issued to these companies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) To the extent information is available, M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. are not selling any scheduled antibiotics and vitamin combinations at prices higher than fixed by the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Development of New Fuel Automobiles

6712. SHRI R P. DAS:

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have developed any specified fuel automobiles to keep the air pollution level low in major cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALA): (a) to (c) Steps have been taken to reduce the level of lead pollution from motor gasoline by reducing the usage of TEL in petrol.

Import of Mechinery for Refractories Unit in Kerala

6713. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have denied licence to import machinery for refractories unit proposed to be set up at Quilon in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Union Government have received any request from Kerala Government in this regard; and

(d) If so, what steps Government have taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The Refractories factory proposed to be set up at Quilon in Kerala viz, M/s. Kerala Special Refractories Ltd. were granted approval for the import of Capital Goods for a value of Rs. 670 lakhs for the manufacture of various types of special refractories on 12-3.86. Subsequently the company submitted another application on 30.4.87 for permission for the import of further Capital Goods for a value of Rs. 1124 lakhs which was rejected on 29.10.87 as the requisite details of machinery proposed to be imported, including literacture/catalogues etc. and certain other clarifications called for by the Directorate General of Technical Development were not furnished by the Company.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has not received any request from the Government of Kerala in this regard. However, a revised application for the import of Capital Goods has been received from the company on 7.3.88 which is being examined in consultation with the concerned agencies.

Allotment of land to oustees in Rajasthan

6714. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 May, 1985 to Unstarred Question No. 6998 regarding allotment of land in Rajasthan Canal Area and state the details of the cases where land allotted to oustees was forcibly occupied by anti-social elements and the action taken to redress the grievances of the oustees by the Rajasthan Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): In 110 cases lands have been encroached upon after possession was given to the allottee oustees, who can file suits in the competent courts of law for seeking the removal of encroachers.

Productivity linked bonus in public sector undertakings

6716. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of public sector undertakings in the country which are paying productivity linked bonus to their employees/executives;

(b) whether any rapresentation have been received to extend this privilege to other undertakings; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether productivity linked bonus is at a standard rate in all undertakings extending the facility; and

(d) if not, the range between which the rate varies ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d) Section 31A of the Payment of Bonus Act envisages that a Productivity Linked Bonus Scheme can be introduced by an enterprise. The Act also envisages that there would be an overall ceiling on payment of P.L.B. of 20%. Bureau of Public Enterprises has already informed the public enterprises that there is no objection to their introducing PLB Schemes, with the prior approval of the Government in the place of profit sharing bonus based on allocable surplus.

According to the information available in the B. P. E., Steel Authority of India Limited, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Electronics Corpn. of India, Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd., Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd., Air India Instrumentation Limited, Kota, Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd., have introduced PLB Scheme covering employees who come within the purview of the Payment of Bonus Act.

(PLB—Productivity Linked Bonus)

Central Subsidy for Industry in 'No Industry Districts'

6717. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA :
SHRI MANIK SANYAL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the total amount released by Union Government as Central investment subsidy to the States/Union Territories for industries in "No Industry Districts" during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : A statement showing the reimbursements of Central Investment Subsidy made to the various States and Union Territories having centrally industrially backward areas including No Industry Districts during the last three years 1985-86 to 1987-88 is given below. This information is maintained on State-wise and not on District-wise etc. basis.

Statement

Reimbursements of Central Investment Subsidy made to various States and Union Territories having Centrally industrially backward areas including No Industry Districts.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount (Rs. in crores-rounds off) 1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	3.02	2.32	7.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bihar	—	6.22	1.80
3.	Gujarat	3.23	4.77	6.72
4.	Himachal Pradesh	6.03	10.00	10.92
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.52	6.40	7.81
6.	Karnataka	6.55	6.48	4.02
7.	Kerala	1.66	2.70	3.43
8.	Madhya Pradesh	(12.48) 12.48	9.68	12.18
9.	Maharashtra	3.65	3.43	2.83
10.	Manipur	0.90	0.83	0.30
11.	Meghalaya	0.12	0.43	0.71
12.	Nagaland	(0.82) 0.82	0.95	4.72
13.	Orissa	1.70	2.90	2.46
14.	Rajasthan	8.59	6.34	12.20
15.	Sikkim	0.30	1.11	2.77
16.	Tripura	—	0.10	—
17.	Uttar Pradesh	12.54	22.72	31.86
18.	West Bengal	1.37	1.26	4.04
19.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.15	0.19	0.17
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.27	0.92	5.77
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	0.84	0.22
22.	Mizoram	1.08	4.55	0.38
23.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—

Purchase of woollen meterial for Uniforms by HPCL

6718. SHRI H. G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay has purchased woollen uniforms material for its staff and workers during the year 1987-88;

(b) if so, the details of material and cost thereof;

(c) whether the supplier belongs to the private or public sector;

(d) whether any action has been taken to get the material from public sector units;

(e) If so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether the material has been distributed amongst the members for whom it was procured by the HPCL ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) (i) For Management staff : Woollen material worth Rs. 9,83,225 @ Rs. 136/-per metre for block periods 1984-86 & 1986 88.

(ii) For workmen : Woollen material worth Rs. 6,06,090 @ Rs. 135/-per metre for periods 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(c) and (d) The suppliers belong to both Private and Public Sector;

(e) Efforts have been made to secure woollen uniforms from Public Sector, wherever possible. For the Lucknow Region, woollen material for workmen for the year 1986-87 was procured from a Public Sector Mill;

(f) Yes Sir.

LPG agencies in West Bengal

6719. SHRI MANIK SANYAL :
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the places of those districts of West Bengal in which LPG distributorships are proposed to be established in the marketing plan for 1988-89; and

(b) the steps taken so far to ensure due coverage of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar, West Dinajpur and Murshidabad districts of West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The oil industry has proposed the following location in its Marketing Plan for the year 1988-89 for setting up of LPG distributorships in the State of West Bengal .

	Name of the Location	Name of the District
	1	2
1.	Calcutta A (2 locations)	Calcutta
2.	Calcutta B (2 locations)	Calcutta
3.	Calcutta C	Hooghly
4.	Calcutta C	Calcutta
5.	Calcutta D	Hooghly
6.	Calcutta D	Calcutta

	1	2
7.	Calcutta B	Howrah
8.	Calcutta E	N. 24 Paraganas
9.	Calcutta F	Calcutta
10.	Calcutta F	24 Paraganas
11.	Calcutta G	24 Paraganas
12.	Calcutta H	24 Paraganas
13.	Calcutta I	24 Paraganas
14.	Calcutta J	24 Paraganas
15.	Baranagar	24 Paraganas
16.	Raiganj	West Dinajpur
17.	Durgapur	Burdwan
18.	Hapar	Hapar
19.	Serampore	Hooghly
20	Belur	Howrah

(b) with the establishment of LPG distributorships at Dinhata in Ccochbehar District and Islampur and Gangarampur in West Dinajpur District, all locations with potential for viable marketing of LPG in the Districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar, West Dinajpur and Murshedabad of West Bengal will have been covered by the oil industry.

Setting up of digital Automatic Telephone Exchange at Cuttack

6720. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had a proposal to set up 1000 line capacity digital Automatic Telephone Exchange at Cuttack in Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the above proposal; and

(c) the other towns and cities likely to be benefited if this Digital Telephone Exchange is set up at Cuttack ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. It was planned to instal a 1000 lines Digital Trunk Automatic Exchange at Cuttack.

(b) The exchange has since been commissioned.

(c) (i) Following stations have been connected to the Cuttack Digital TAX:—

Angul, Balasore, Baripada, Berhampur, Bhubneshwar, Chattarpur, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Paradeep, Puri and Sambalpur.

(ii) Following additional stations

are planned to be connected to the Cuttack Digital TAX progresively:—

Bergarh, Bhadrak, Bhawani Patna, Bolangir, Jatni, Jeypore, Jharsuguda, Keonjhar, Koraput, Phulbani, Rourkela (Presently connected to Calucutta TAX) and Sundargarh.

New Hydro-Electric Power projects

6721. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1st March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1169 regarding new hydro-electric power projects and state :

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange spent by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation towards the procurement of various equipment from abroad during the last three years;

(b) the details of equipment so imported and from which countries;

(c) the estimated value of import of equipment for the new projects; and

(d) the major companies/firms in India which build up equipment for hydro-electric power sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Information is given in Statement-I below.

(b) Information is given in statement-II below.

		Rs. in lakhs
(c)	1. Uri HE Project	562**
	2. Rangit Project	254
	3. Salal Stage-II	105
	4. Chamera St. II	832**
	5. Baglihar	120
	6. Sawalkot	Nil
	7. Dhauliganga	697
	8. Dulhasti	17625*

* On the basis of bilateral assistance from France.

** These are tentative figures and would depend upon the finalisation of the bilateral assistance to be availed.

(d) Information is given in statement-III below.

Statement-I

Details of foreign exchange Spent by NHPC towards the procurement of various equipments from abroad during the last three years

(1.4.85 to 31.3.88)

	Currencies
US $	63,138.62
B. Fr.	7,846,929:00
SEK	555,586.36
SW. Fr.	5,19,948.00
DM	198,996.00

NZ $	1,789.15
£	6,221.00
*C $	130 million
FF	96,279
Yen	12971383

* Procurement from Canada under the bilateral agreement for technical and financial assistance.

Statement-II

Details of equipment Imported & Country of Origin

(I) Salal HE Project

1. Trash rack cleaning machine	Switzerland
2. High pressure cement grout pumps	Sweden
3. Multi directional drilling rig	Belgium
4. Odex drilling m/c spare parts	Sweden
5. OTR tyres	USA
6. Spares for Doutz engine	Singapore
7. Odex drilling rig	France

(II) Dulhasti HE Project

1. Tractor for pulling 60 T trailer	West Germany

(III) Tanakpur HE Project

1. Spares part for engine (Ford Calcum) for Motor Boat	New Zealand

(iv) Baira Siul/Loktak HE Project

1. Vibration/Sound level meters	U K.
2. Submersible excavator and its spares	Japan

(v) Chamera HE Project (Stage-I)

1. Construction equipment 2. Transmission line equipment 3. Permanent equipment	Canada

Sl. No.	Item	Qty.
1	2	3
	Construction Equipment—Loan "A"	
1.	Crawler Dozer 200 HP	4 Nos.
2.	Crawler Dozer 300 HP	3 ,,
3.	Crawler Excavator 2.5 M^3	2 ,,
4.	Motor Grader Cat 140 G	2 ,,
5.	Wheel Loader 2.3 M^3	2 ,,
6.	Hauler Dumpers L.P.	16 ,,
7.	Hauler Dumpers 20 TON	24 ,,
8.	Air Track Drill	6 ,,
9.	3 Boom Drill Jumbo	4 ,,
10.	2 Boom Drill Jumbo	4 ,,
11.	Rockbolt Jumbo	4 ,,
12.	Service Containers	2 ,,
13.	Stoper Drills (IR-300 A)	10 ,,
14.	Laser Transit-Lite	4 ,,
15.	Wheel Loader 3.5 M^3	4 ,,
16.	Diamond Core Drill & Accessories	1 ,,
17.	Snow Blowers	2 ,,
18.	Rock Mech Instruments	Lot
19.	Geological Compass	5 Nos.
20.	Tapes/Lettering Sets	1 No.
21.	Lettering Machine	1 ,,
22.	Ice Meters	1 ,,
	Construction Equipment—Loan "B"	
1.	Shotcrete Systems Wet/Dry Vendor Training (Shotcrete)	6 Nos.
2.	Articulated Boom Truck	2 ,,

1	2	3
3.	Conc. Transit Mixer Trucks	24 ,,
4.	Hauler Dumpers	22 ,,
5.	Low Bed Tractor Trailer 80T	1 No.
6.	Cement Grout Plants Access.	12 Nos.
7.	Computers	Lot
8.	Concrete Pump	3 Nos.
9.	Aggregate Plant 700 T/HR	1 No.
10.	Batch Plant 550 M^3/HR	1 No.
11.	Batch Plant 80 M^3/HR	2 Nos.
12.	Cableway System	1 No.
13.	Front end Loaders 3.5 M^3	9 Nos.
14.	Scoop Tram 2, 3 & 4 M^3	3 Nos.
15.	Low Profile Dump Truck	34 Nos,
16.	Conc. Pump (Truck MTD/BOOM)	1 No.
17.	Stopper Drills	10 Nos,
18.	Air Track Drills	28 ,,
19.	3 Boom Drill Jumbo	5 ,,
20.	2 Boom Drill Jumbo	5 ,,
21.	Rock Bolt Jumbo	5 ,,
22.	Service Container	1 ,,
23.	Transparency Markers	2 ,,
24.	Concrete Form (Collapsible)	2 ,,
25.	Water Blaster	1 No.
26.	Mech. & Test Equipment	1 No.
27.	Office Supplies	Lot
28.	Concrete Lab Test Equipment	Lot
29.	Raise Climber	1 No,
30.	Survey Equipment & Supplies	Lot

1	2	3
31.	Maintenance Tools	Lot
32.	Exhaust Purifiers	1 No.
33.	Dynamometer	1 No.
34.	Rock Mech. Instruments	Lot
35.	Computer Software (Oracle,	Lot
36.	Portable Boring Bar	Lot
37.	Welding & Testing Equipment	Lot
Transmission Works		
1.	Towers	666 Nos.
2.	Conductors & Conductor Accessories	for 265 Km
3.	Insulators & Hardware	
Permanent Equipment		
1.	C.G.E. Generators and Auxiliary Equipment Incl, C.G.E. Services	3 Nos.
2.	M.I.L. Turbines, Inlet Valve and Auxiliary Equipment Including M.I.L. Services	3 Nos.
3.	MIL Core Package Gates	1 Lot
4.	B.O.T. Cranes	2 Nos.
5.	Transformers	10 Nos.
6.	Cooling Water System	Lot
7.	Spillway Gates	8 Nos.

Statement-III

List of Major Companies/Firms Building Equipment for Hydroelectric Projects

(I) Electrical Equipment Manufacturers

Sl. No. 1	Name of Manufacturer 2	Major items of Manufacture 3
1.	M/s B.H.E.L.	Generating equipments, power and auto transformers, instrument transformers, switch-gear equipments, insulators.

1	2	3
2.	M/s Telk Ltd.	Power and Auto transformers, instrument transformers. switch gear equipments.
3.	M/s NGEF Ltd.	Power and auto transformers, switchgear equipments.
4.	M/s Crompton Greaves Ltd.	Power and auto transformers, switchgear equipments.
5.	M/s English Electric Co.	Control and protection equipments, relays.
6.	M/s ASEA Ltd.	Control and protection equipments.
7.	M/s Siemens India Ltd.	Control panels, MCCBs.
8.	M/s WS Industries (India) Limited.	Lightning arrestors, instrument transformers.
9.	M/s IGE India Ltd.	Lightning arrestors.
10.	M/s Larsen & Toubro	Control Panels, MCCBs, ACBs
11.	M/s H.B.B. Ltd.	Switchgear
12.	M/s SAE (India) Ltd.	Tower and accessories.

(II) **List of important Manufacturers of construction equipment for Hydroelectric Projects**

Sl. No.	Name of firm	Products
1	2	3
1.	M/s Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. No. 85, M.G. Road, Shariff Bhatia Towers, Bangalore-560001	Hyd. excavators, dozers, loaders dumpers, Traxcavators, Motor Graders, Trailors, Water Sprinkler Fork lift trucks, scrapers.
2.	M/s Hindustan Motor Ltd., Earthmoving Equipment Divn. PO. Meinallathur-602004 Trivellore, Tamil Nadu	Cable excavators, Hyd. excavators, dozers, dumpers, water sprinkler, Loaders, cranes, Scrapers, Cars.
3.	M/s TELCO, 148, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bomboy-400023	Cable excavators, Hyd. excavators Tippers Trucks, Cranes, Engines, pickups, Mini Bus Ambulance

1	2	3
4.	M/s Tractors India Ltd., 1-Taratolla Road, Garden Reach, Calcutta-700024	Cranes
5.	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd., L&T House, Ballard Estate, PO. Box No. 278, Bombay-38	Hyd. excavators, Vibratory Compactors
6.	M/s Ashok Leyland, Marketing Division, 480, Anna Salai, Nandanam, Madras-600035	Engines, Dumpers, Trucks, Tractor
7.	M/s Voltas, 19, J.N. Heredia Marg, Ballard Estate, Bombay-400038	Cranes, Grout Pumps, Diamonds core drilling machines, Fork Lift trucks
8.	M/s Greaves Cotten, Express Building Annexe, 9-10 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002	Concrete pumps, Diamond Core drilling machines
9.	M/s Escorts Ltd., Industrial Equipment Deptt. Sector-13, Faridabad-121002	Hyd. Cranes, Vibratory Compactors, Loaders
10.	M/s Jessop & Co. Ltd., 63, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-700001.	Dozers, Dumpers, Vibratory Compactors, Road Rollers, Motor Grader, Crawler, Loader, Cranes
11.	M/s MAMC Ltd., PO Durgapur, Burdwani, West Bengal	Locomotives, Ventilation fans, Muck cars
12.	M/s Marshall & Co., 409, Suryakiran, 19, KG Marg, New Delhi	Loaders, cranes, Aggregate Crushing paints
13.	M/s Acme Engineering Co. Ltd., 806, Madhuban, 55-Nehru Place, New Delhi-19	Batching & Mixing plants, Transit Mixers, Concrete Pumps, Conc. Mixers.
14.	M/s Bhai Sunder Das, 4/23B, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi	Batching & Mixing Plants, Concrete Mixers.
15.	M/s Sayaji & Co., Flat No. 202, 203, 40-41, Nehru Place, New Delhi	Aggregate Crushing Plants, Road Rollers
16.	M/s Dass Jones, 21-A, Janpath, New Delhi	Cranes

1	2	3
17.	M/s Atlas Copco (India) Ltd., 22-A, Sivaji Marg, New Delhi.	Jack Hammers, Air Compressors, Drilling Accessories, Wagon & Crawls drills etc.
18.	M/s Ingersoll Rand (India) Ltd., 301, Kailash, 26, KG Marg, New Delhi	Air Compressors, Pneumatic drill Jumbos, Crawler drills
19.	M/s Krishana Rock Drills, 107, Park Lane, Sikandrabad	Wagon drills, Crawler drills etc.
20.	M/s Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., 56-Eros Apartment, 607-8, Nehru Place, New Delhi	Jack Hammers, Air Compressors, Pavement breakers.
21.	M/s EIMCO Elecon, 5A, Atma Ram House, 1, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi	Tunnelling, equipment, Muckers, side dump loaders, LHD loaders etc.
22.	M/s Elgi Service & Equipt. M-3, Kanchenjunga Building, 18, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	Air Compressors & Service Equipments.
23.	M/s Kirloskar Brothers, 16, Kundan House, Nehru Place, New Delhi	Pumps
24.	M/s Kirloskar Pneumatics 202, Meghdoot, 94, Nehru Place, New Delhi	Air Compressors, Jack Hammers, Pavement breakers
25.	M/s Fair Banks Morse India Ltd., K-40, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-1	Pumps
26.	M/s Mather & Platt. 17-18, Indira Place, Connaught Circus, New Delhi	Pumps
27.	M/s GEM Plot No. 46, Andheri (E), Bombay-400093.	Shotcrete machines
28.	M/s Surface Finishing Equipt. E-100, MIA, Phase-II, Basni Jodhpur-342005, Rajasthan	Shotcrete machines

1	2	3
29.	M/s Holman Climax 907, Hemkunt House, 6, Rajindra Place, New Delhi	Air Compressors, Jack Hammers, Pavement breakers.
30.	M/s K.G. Khosla, 6th floor, Manjusha, 57-Nehru Place, New Delhi	Air Compressors
31.	M/s Jyoti 4th floor, Chiranjiv Tower, Nehru Place, New Delhi	Pumps
32.	M/s Killick Nixon 31, Murzban Road, Bombay-1	Wagon drills
33.	M/s Venkateswara Transmission, 10-5-3-A/1, 1st floor, Behind Ajanta Apartments, Masab Tank, Heyderabad-500028.	Muck Cars, Locomotives
34.	M/s Usha Atlas 410. Meghdoot, 94, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019	Vibratory Compactors
35.	M/s Mahindra Owen, Jeevan Deep Building, 8-Parliament Street, New Delhi	Trailors
36.	M/s Maxwell Handlings, P-25, Unique Park, Behala, Calcutta.	Trailors
37.	M/s Tab (I) Ltd. B-36, Panchsheel, Enclave, New Delhi	Trailors
38.	Meghraj Machines Pvt. Ltd., 2/9, Industrial Estate, Gorwa Road, Baroda-390016	Pumps
39.	M/s Narsihgji Morarji Wadia. Hanuman Street, Post Box-45, Billimora, Pin Code-396321.	Motor Boat
40.	M/s Fibro Plast, S-130, Greater Kailash, New Delhi.	Motor Boat
41.	M/s Garden reach, Calcutta (A Govt. Undertaking)	Dredgers, Motor Boats

1	2	3
42.	M/s Indian Hydraulic Engg. Company, 70, Industrial Area, Shivaji Marg, P.B. No. 6256, New Delhi.	Hyd. Cranes, Hydralift Platform
43.	M/s Arncliff 7th Floor, 95, Nehru Place, New Delhi	Hydralift Platform
44.	M/s Rapicon 6, Poes Road, IInd Street, Madras	Hydralift Platform, Transit Mixers, Concrete Placer.
45.	M/s Stanford Engineering Ltd.. 4, Community Centre, Saket, New Delhi-17	Excavators
46.	Speedcraft, Layak Enclaves, P.O. Sahaynagar, Pin 801506, Patna	Dozer, Road Roller
47.	Sahayak Engineering Private Limited, Kukatpally, Hyderabad-500037	Road Rollers
48.	Acrow India Ltd. Sterling Centre, 5th Floor, 16/2 Dr Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay-400018	Tunnel forms
49.	M/s Duvent Fans Pvt. Ltd., 808-9, Eros Apartments, 56, Nehru Place, New Delhi.	Ventilation Fans
50.	M/s Flakt India Ltd., Calcutta.	Ventilation Fans

Collection of security deposit for LPG cylinders

6722 SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some security deposits are taken from the consumers when gas cylinders are supplied to them;

(b) if so, what is the amount of security deposit which is taken from the consumers and what is the total amount of such deposits during the last three years for the entire country;

(c) whether the amount thus collected is invested;

(d) whether any interest is paid to the consumers on the same; and

(e) if so, at that rate ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b) Security deposits are taken from consumers at the time of releasing a new connection or an addition cylinder, @ Rs 250 per cylinder (14.2 kg. capacity) and Rs. 30 per pressure regulator in the North-East. The rates are Rs. 450 per cylinder (14.2 kg. capacity) and Rs. 50 per pressure regulator in the rest of the country. A total amount of about Rs. 355 crores has been collected on this account by the oil industry during the three year period ending 31 3 1987;

(c) and (d) No, Sir;

(e) Does not arise in view of (c) and (d) above.

Public sector companies without chief executives

6723. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8.12.1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4791 regarding public sector companies without chief executives and state :

(a) whether all the post of chief executives of public sector companies under the Ministry of Industry have been fulfilled;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for keeping these posts lying vacant so long; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill these posts early ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d) A statement is enclosed given below.

Statement

The posts of Chief Executives of (1) Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. (2) Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd. (3) Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd. (4) Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Ltd. have since been filled. Action has already been taken to fill the posts of Chief Executives of (1) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (2) Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (3) Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd. (4) Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd., and finalisation of the selections are various stages of considerations. Steps could not be initiated earlier to fill the posts of Chief Executives of (1) Scooters India Ltd. (2) Engineering Projects India Ltd. as the question of their future continuance was under examination. Now steps have been taken to fill up the posts of Chief Executives. In respect of Bengal Immunity Ltd. and Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. steps could not be taken earlier as their amalgamation with Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. was under consideration. As this proposal could not materialise, steps have now been initiated to fill up the posts of Chief Executives of these two companies, namely Bengal Immunity Ltd. and Smith Stanistreet Pharmacruticals Ltd.

Publication of speeches of Shri Morarji Desai

6724. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken publication of a collection of speeches by Shri Morarji Desai, as Prime Minister;

(b) when the proposed volume is likely to be published;

(c) whether in selecting the speeches, Shri Desai has been consulted; and

(d) whether any changes have been made in the original text of the speeches to be included in the proposed volume ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The volume has already been published in August, 1986.

(c) and (d) The usual practice followed by the Publications Division in publishing the speeches of the Prime Minister has been to collect speeches from sources like PIB, AIR, Lok Sabha Sectt., Rajya Sabha Sectt. and PM's Office etc. Selections are made with reference to the relative mportance of the subject and such selections are generally representative. Repetitive material, if any, is also edited before publication.

Promotion of KVIC in rural areas

6725. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to enlarge the existing list of 26 industries promoted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission by nearly 100 percent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the new employment generating village industries to be promoted by the KVIC in the rural areas; and

(d) whether the KVIC will ensure than some of these industries are promoted it the rural areas of the Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, which are poverty ridden and under-developed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVLOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) The recent amendment to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 provides for promotion of Khadi and Village Industries in the rural areas having a population of less than ten thousand and per capita fixed investment in the units at Rupees Fifteen thousand. On the basis of this, KVIC is proposing to extend assistance to promote its 25 new industries in addition to the existing list of industries from 1988-89. Details of these Industries are given in the statement below. These industries will be promoted in rusal areas throughout the country including the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Statement

Identified new Industries for 1988-89

Group-I Mineral Based Industry

1. Stone Cutting, Crushing, Carving and engraving for Temples and Buildings.
2. Utility articles made out of stone,

Group-II Forest Based Industry

3. Manufacture of paper cups, plates, bags and other paper containers.
4. Manufacture of exercise books, book binding, envelop making, register making including all other stationery items make out of paper.

5. Khus tattis and broom making.
6. Collection, Processing and packing of Forest Produce.
7. Photo framing.

Group-III Agro Based and food Industry

8. Pithwork-manufacture of Pith Mats and Garlands, etc.
9. Cashew Processing.
10. Leaf cup making.

Group-IV Polymer and Chemical Based Industry

11. Products out of Rexin, PVC etc.
12. Horn and bone including ivory products.
13. Candle, Camphor and sealing wax making.

Group-V Engineering and Non Conventional Energy

14. Manufacture of paper pins, clips, safety pins stove pins etc.
15. Manufacture of decorative bulbs, bottles, glass etc.
16. Umbrella assembling.
17. Solar and wind energy implements.

Group-VI Textile Industry (excluding Khadi)

18. Hosiery.
19. Tailoring and Preparation of Readymade garments.
20. Fishing nets out of Nylon/Cotton by hand.

Group-VII Service Industry

21. Laundry.
22. Barber.
23. Plumbing.
24. Servicing of Electrical Wiring and Electronic domestic appliances and equipments.
25. Repairs of diesel engines, pump sets etc.

TV transmitter in Chhota Udaipur in Gujarat

6726. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to to set up a TV transmitter at Chhota Udaipur in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Inspection of SCIL India Limited

6727. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Company Law Board has passed orders for the inspection under Section 209A of the Companies Act on account of the defalcation of funds and mismanagement in SCIL India Limited to safeguard the interest of its share holders and the public interest;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that a change in the board of directors has taken place in the company and some complaints have been received by the Compony Law Board from the whole-time director and the employees of the company in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) An inspection under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 of M/s. SCIL India Ltd. was ordered by the Central Government on the basis of certain complaints received against its working.

(c) and (d) A wholetime director and the Simon-Carves Employees Union have, inter alia, alleged that there has been a change in the constitution of the Board of Directors and requested for passing an interim order under section 409 of the Companies Act to prevent any such change. An application to this effect was filed before the Company Law Board, New Delhi by Shri T.B. Sundararajan. The Company Law Board considered the matter and decided that a copy of the petition be sent to the company for reply and a hearing be given to the concerned parties on 26.4.1988.

Setting up of Thermal Power Projects

6728. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the thermal power projects that have been finalised till 31st March, 1988 for establishment in different parts of the country;

(b) the details of the projects which are under execution of the National Thermal Power Corporation and stages of progress made in each one of them;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange spent by the National Thermal Power Corporation on procurement of equipment/spares etc. during the last three years with details of imported items and countries of origin;

(d) the sources of finance of new projects and their areas of location; and

(e) What efforts have been made to locate each such project keeping in view the needs of each area to avoid imbalances of power generation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Raising of Power Bonds by State Governments/Corporations

6729. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments/Corporations had requested Union Government to allow them to float power bonds;

(b) if so, which are those State Governments/Corporations;

(c) whether any such request had come from the Karnataka Power Corporation;

(d) whether the question of allowing the State Public Sector Undertakings to float bonds has been examined; and

(e) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Gujarat, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Boards and Karnataka Power Corporation.

(d) and (e) State Electricity Boards/State Power Corporations have not been permitted to raise power bonds.

Setting up of Research Centre for Energy Management

6730. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL ; Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to State :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Research Centre for Energy Management in the country; and

(b) if so, the details and the functions thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) Government propose to set up an Energy Management Centre at Nagpur with the objective of strengthening and promoting conservation of energy in the country. The Centre would have the following major functions ;

(i) to train energy managers and experts.

(ii) to organise exchange of research results on energy policy and energy management, planning techniques, energy statistics and forecasting etc.

(iii) to augment energy management activities and arrange joint energy management study programmes.

Bulk Drugs Manufacturing Plant at Nellore

6731. SHRI P. PENCHALIH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to establish a modern bulk drugs manufacturing plant at Nellore in Andhra Predesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Theatres and Ballet Groups Associated with Doordarshan

6732. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the theatres and ballet groups which were associated with the Doordarshan during the last one year;

(b) the details of the programme in which these groups participated;

(c) the renumeration paid to each group; and

(d) the criteria laid down for associating such groups with Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d) While no formal procedure for associating Theatre and Ballet Groups has been laid down, various Doordarshan Kendras invite such groups to present their productions. The broad guideline is relevance and importance of the theme of the programme and exigencies of programme requirement. The remuneration payable to each group varies depending on the number of participants and the costumes, sets and special effects used in the production. In case of plays such remuneration ranges from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 10,000/- for short plays and Rs. 15,000/- to Rs. 30,000/- for long plays. No cataloguing and detailed indexing regarding booking of such groups by various Doordarshan Kendras is maintained centrally.

Shortage of Bus/Truck tyres

6733. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Tyre Dealers' Federation has been complaining about the shortage of Bus/Truck tyres and tubes;

(b) whether Government have conducted a survey to know the causes for the shortage of tyres and tubes;

(c) if so, what are the finding; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to increase the production of tyres and tubes in the country to solve the problem of shortage and also to check the rising trend of ther prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) There have been complaints during the previous years of shortages in the market of certain categoriesof truck & bus tyres. According to the Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association, these temporary shortages were due to labour problem leading to closure or slow down of production of a number of tyre units.

Government are in regular touch with the tyre manufacturers in order to maximise production of tyres and tubes. Government have also decided to allow the import of specified categories of bus and truck tyres on OGL by State Transport Undertakings or their Association and recognised State Level Associations of Road Transport Operators.

Project for Conversion of Coal into Petrol

6734. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to start a project for conversion of coal into petrol;

(b) whether Government propose to re-introduce addition of 20 per cent alcohol to petrol; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS : (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Joshi Committee regarding Establishment of Training Institute for Doordarhan Personnel

6735. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) The recommendations of the P. C. Joshi Committee on Doordarshan Software accepted by Government;

(b) whether the Committee also recommended for establishment of a Training Institute for Doordarshan personnel;

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(d) The present status of the report ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L BHAGAT) : (a) A list is given in the statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Seventh Plan of Doordarshan Includes a scheme for the establishment of a Staff Training Institute for providing in-service training to Doordarshan personnel.

(d) While some of the recommendations accepted by the Govt. are already under implementation, action has also been initiated to implement the remaining.

Statement

Major Recommendations of the working group to prepare software plan for Doordarshan which have been accepted by the Government.

Rec. No.	Recommendation
1.	Authentic and appealing programmes can be generated through a new production style based on intimate interaction of the producers with the people and the people-oriented software must be in the language spoken and understood by the people. The producers should have creative freedom not to be encroached upon by day-to-day interference from political and administrative spheres.
2.	There should be decentralised district level stations based on low cost production equipment coupled with electronics field equipment for area specific programmes and community viewing should be encouraged with one television set to be available to each village for community viewing.
3,	The first priority, in our view, should be given to the transforming of the inter relay transmitters of Doordarshan, present and proposed, into vibrant programme producing Kendras, and not to be opening of multiple channels in a few metropolises to bring more information and entertainment to those who already have access to a good measure of both.
4.	Each transmitter of Doordarshan network should also be linked with major Kendra in the relevant linguistic region.
5.	The programmes in an area should be in the language of the area and if the programme is not in their language, it should be para-dubbed.
6.	Doordarshan is presently getting more and more oriented to the needs of "new-rich" urban viewers. Doordarshan should reflect the changing life pattern and problems of village-dwelling working peasants, artisans and labourers, town dwelling workers, lower-middle classes, women in villages and small towns, tribals and socially weak strata.
7.	Besides strengthening the Doordarshan framework in different regions of the country, software production capability should be created and strengthened outside Doordarshan framework with collaboration from Universities, institutes etc. Joint efforts

from all concerned Ministries should be made.

8. Doordarshan news needs to be gathered and presented from perspectives not only of the Government, the ruling party and the urban well-to-do, but also of the many other economic, social, cultural and political groups who constitute the nation.

9. Doordarshan news is not professional. There is a need to have a sparate cadre in replacement of CIS Officers where TV journalists should be recruited only on merit. Each news Unit should of personnel, equipment and orther facilities. A large be self contained in terms number of stringers in far-flung areas should be appointed with adequate remuneration.

10. Doordarshan should provide linkage between education, employment and development with due regard to the economicand social aims of the community. It should act as a teacher of language and promoter of interest in regional cultural diversity within the framework of evolving unity Its potential as an aid to distance learning, to primary, secondary and higher education should also be tapped.

11. The software planner should prevent the identification of development with the pursuit of affluence. Doordarshan programme should demystify and deglamourise the pursuit of affluence investing with pride the activities of millions of producers in factories, farms etc, More than half the time of Doordarshan must be related to the development and educational programmes with due share of this time being given to outside producers.

12. Separate programmes for health education, poverty eradication, improvement of women's status that support population goals should be prepared to make the family planning programme a success. Programme Advisory, Monitoring and Purchase Selection Committees should have substantial representation of women's interests. Similarly, all advertisements shown on television must be scrutinised carefully by Special Committee to ensure that they do not portray women in derogatory and stereotyped ways,

13. Sustained campaign for family planning should be mounted for social development and adequate resources should be provided and proper infrastructure should be created.

14. The improvement of women's conditions, status and image be defined as a major objective for Doordarshan. In this context, the numder of commercial films screened on Doordarshan should be drastically reduced and cheap song and dance sequences should be eliminated. Field-based programmes that analyse the reality of women's lives should be produced. Womens' programmes should be telecast twice a week for half an hour. In addition, educational programmes should be introduced in the afternoon for school dropouts.

15. The children's programme should be increased from the present 4·5% to 15-20% of the total transmission time with adequate facilities being available for production of such programmes.

16. Foreign serials/programmes should be of educational nature and healthy entertainment intelligible to the Indian people as a whole.

17. Doordarshan should take steps to protect and promote folk art forms. Doordarshan should set up a Tribal and folk Art Section.

High priority should be given to theatre arts and to TV plays and dramas.

18. Doordarshan should create a Central Drama Unit for cordination and over-all supervision of dramatic productions of Doordarshan as well as itself undertaking the productions in Hindustani and occasionally in English.

19. Sports consciousness should be further strengthened and development of sports talegraph in schools, colleges, universities, villages, small towns be encouraged.

20. Advertisements on TV should not promote male chauvinism and sexism The commercial Advertising Code should be revised so that advertisements offensive to good taste are not telecast on Doordarshan. Doordarshan is not in the business of television for maximising the revenue but advertisements are incidental to its essentially educative role as a public owned mass medium.

21. Availability of sponsors should not be a sufficient ground for application of undue proportion of telecast time either to foreign sports events or to escapist entertainment.

22. Doordarshan does not enjoy fonctional freedom and that the lack of such freedom is having a detrimental effect on the planning and quality of its programmes. It should have functional autonomy and the following steps are necessary:—

(a) There should be a National Doordarshan Council to tender advice to the Minister on broad social objectives and the modes of TV programming.

(b) Policy directives should be given only by the Minister or his deputy.

(c) Director General should be a person with a proven record of excellence in any area of social communication.

(d) Each Doordarshan Kendra should have Programme Advisory Council of persons with experties in different subjects as well as broad social concern. The advice of the Council should be binding on the Kendra. There should be also a functional committee for rural programmes, school broadcasts etc.

(e) Salary, promotional avenue of all categories of staff should be reviewed and improved and the recruitmen should be through UPSC.t The quantum of work to producers should be uniformly distributed.

23. Doordarshan should have a Training Institute of its own for programme and engineering personnel in addition to FTII. (Film & Television Institute of India).

24. Audience research work should be reoriented to make it commu nication research unit aimed at making the programme relevant to the felt needs and interests o audience. Such units need to be Increased. Communication research wing should be a separate specialised discipline. Summative research should be entrusted to outside agencies.

25. A panel of media experts and TV viewers should be formed to evaluate the programmes and the work done by comperes, interviewers and announcers, news—readers etc. should alsso be evaluated by this panel.

Prices of Pyrazinamide after concession in customs duty on intermediates

6736. DR. KRUPASINDHY BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to bring down the price of Pyrazinamide after the concession in customs duty on intermediates required for its production;

(b) when the price of Pyrazinamide would be reduced; and

(c) whether the benefit of customs duty reduction is not being passed on to the poor T B. patients ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c) The reduction in customs duty will be reflected in the reduced price of formulation made frome the bulk drug.

Setting up of TV relay centres in Punjab during 1988-89

6737. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of TV relay centres set up in Punjab and the total area and population covered;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more TV relay centres in Punjab during the year 1988-89; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) A high power (10 KW) TV transmitter each at Amritsar, Jalandhar and Bhatinda and a low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Pathankot are, at present, functioning in Punjab. These transmitters as also some of the transmitters functioning in the neighbouring States provide service to approximately 99% area as well as population of the State.

(b) and (c) The VII Plan of Doordarshan in respect of the State of Punjab includes schemes for the establishment of a high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Fazilka, augmentation of power of the existing transmitter at Amritsar to 20 KW, setting up of a low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Gurdaspur and TV transposer at Talwara.

Procurement of dubbing of Round Table Conference held in London in 1930 and 1931

6738. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a request for procurement of dubbings of Round Table Conference held in London in 1930 and 1931; and

(b) if so, from whom such request has been received and the action taken or being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) No request seems to have been received for procurement of dubbings of Round Table Conference held in London in 1930 and 1931. However, in the course of the production of documentary films on India's Struggle for Freedom the films Division had procured a large number of newsreel stories and film shots from Movitone, Oxbridge, Middlesex, U. K. and M/s. Visnews, U. K. This material which consisted of some footage of first and Second Round Table Conferences. Gandhiji's visit to London, Lancashire and his return home was used by Films Division in the documentary film 'Parleys and Broken Pacts' which covered events of the freedom struggle during 1930 and 1931. The film was released in cinema theatres in March, 1985.

Increase in the number of public telephones

6739. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public telephones in the country till 31st January, 1988, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of public telephones during the year 1988-89 under the technology mission on telecommunication; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and particularly in regard to Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to instal an additional 5300 public telephones throughout country during 1988-89.

(c) Of the above public telephones, about 800 are proposed to be installed in Andhra Pradesh.

High telephone bills in Kanpur

6740. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SEKHARA MURTHY :

DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the subscribers of Kanpur Telephones have been representing against the unusually high bills for their respective telephones to the authorities;

(b) whether pilterage of and tampering with telephone lines have also been reported to the authorities;

(c) whether the authorities have been ent over such complaints; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the action proposed to be taken in this regard immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A small percentage of subscribers has been complaining against high bills. However, the incidence of complaints against excess billing in Kanpur during the financial year 1987-88 has been less as compared to the previous year.

(b) A few cases of tampering with telephone lines had come to the notice of the authorities.

(c) and (d) The authorities investigated such cases immediately and have taken appropriate action.

Regularisation of Diesel Pumps

6741. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the diesel selling pumps in rural areas of Punjab which were running without obtaining dealerships of any oil company have been regularised and given the authorised dealerships of the concerned oil companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many similar cases in other States are pending with Government and what action is being taken in these cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUEALAM) : (a) and (b) Fifteen utility pumps in Punjab for which the oil companies had made commitments were regularised on a one-time basis in October 1981, to be operated as low cost retail outlets. The utility pumps thus regularised were in operation at (i) Jakhepal (ii) Dittupur (iii) Shaina (iv) Gahal (v) Chhaili (vi) Gharachon (vii) Aur (viii) Rajpur Behia (ix) Sangolia (x) Babarpur (xi) Makandpur (xii) Behram (xiii) Adampur (xiv) Malaud and (xv) Jadla;

(c) There is no proposal to regularise any more such utility pumps.

Discovery of new Oil layers in the sea

6742. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been able to identify the oil layers in the sea and the sea shore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by Government to make up the deficiency ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c) Yes. Sir As on 1-1-87, ONGC have established 2039 million tonnes of Oil reserves and 804 Million tonnes of gas reserves (as oil equivelant) in Bombay, Kutch, Saurashtra, Krishna Godavari, Cauvery and Andaman basins both onshore and offshore.

Permission to foreign companies for expansion/opening of new units

6743. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted any foreign company to join Indian companies in the field of wine, cigarette, textile and aluminium for expansion of their units or for opening of new units during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) One proposal for foreign collaboration pertaining to the manufacture of wine was approved by Government under 100% export-oriented scheme in the last three years (1985-87). During the same period, no proposal for the manufacture of cigarettes on foreign equity participation has been approved by Government. No proposal of any foreign company to join any Indian company for the manufacture of primary aluminium metal either by way of expansion or setting up a new unit was approved during this period. However, in the field of textiles, 10, 13 and 6 proposals for foreign collaboration were approved during the year 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively. Details of these approved collaborations viz. the name of the Indian and foreign firms, item of munufacture, nature of collaboration are published by Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to their monthly newsletter. Copies of these publications are being sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

Import of high speed diesel

6744. SHRI S. B SIDNAL :
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have purchased 50,000 tonnes of high speed diesel from the spot market to meet the growing demand of the agricultural sector;

(b) If so, the details of exenditure involved therein; and

(c) the quantity of HSD proposed to be purchased by Government in 1988 and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b) HSD is being imported to meet the growing demand of HSD in the country including agricultural demand. An import of 50,000 MT from spot market was made for deliveries during February, 1988. Its cost was Rs. 10.44 crores.

(c) An approximate quantity of 2.5 million tonnes of HSD is proposed to be imported at an estimated value of Rs. 579.14 crores during the calendar year 1988.

Import of Potassium Penicillin V

6745. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no surplus of Potassium Penicillin V with domestic producers for supply to 6 APA producers;

(b) if so, whether import of Potassium Penicillin V is being allowed to 6 APA producers on a hundred per cent basis of their requirements and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the production of 6 APA from Potassium Penicillin V is suffering on account of inadequate availability of the raw material and if so, whether these producers will be allowed import of Potassium Penicillin V to their full requirement; and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take to make available Potassium Penicillin V to these producers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The present policy of the Government is to allow import of Penicillin V to the companies manufacturing 6 APA who had been allowed to import the same in the past. No new companies are being encouraged to base their production on Penicillin-V.

[Translation]

Problems of small and big industries in Bhiwadi (Rajasthan)

6746. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that small and big industries in Bhiwadi (Rajasthan) are facing many problems for the last several years;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that these industries export most of their products to foreign countries;

(c) if so, whether the major problem of these industries is that of transport; and

(d) if so, the comprehensive steps taken or proposed to be taken by Union Government to solve the problem of these industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) Industrialisation of a specific district/area and creation of infrastructural facilities including transport in that area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned An outlay of Rs. 66.07 crores for setting up large and medium scale industries and 46 05 crores for setting up village and small scale industries has been made under the 7th Five Year Plan of Rajasthan In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government is providing incentives/concessions, etc., to entrepreneurs in industrially backward districts identified by the Central Government. Bhiwadi in district Alwar in Rajasthan falls under Category 'B' backward area and the entrepreneurs setting up industries there are eligible for 15 per cent Central Investment Subsidy, subject to a maximum of Rs. 14 lakhs. In addition, they are eligible for income tax benefit; concessional finance, etc.

[English]

Tele and datacom, systems

6747. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has lagged behind

in improving the tele and datacom, systems; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made to improve these systems ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir,

In the field of Telecommunications and data communications, our country possesses the necessary expertise which is in line with the latest technology available elsewhere in the world.

Continuous efforts are on to extend telecommunication and data communication facilities to all parts of the country, within the limits of available financial and material resources.

Margin for drug retailers

6748. SHRI SRI HARI RAO :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "16 per cent margin for drug retailers" appearing in the "Indian Post", Bombay dated 15 March 1988;

(b) whether Government propose to curtail the margin of drug retailers to make drug available to the common man at cheaper rates; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) It has been decided to allow a trade margin of 16 per cent to the retailers on the sale of indigenously manufactured price controlled formulation and necessary notification to this effect has been issued. Trade margin is part of MAPE and it does not affect the cost of price-controlled formulations available to the consumer.

Issue of foreign Ph.D. degrees by a Bombay based society

6749. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Bombay based education society has been issuing Ph.D. degrees of a foreign university;

(b) if so, whether it is permissible to do so and if not, the action taken by Government against the society;

(c) the observations of the MRTP Commission in this regard; and

(d) the modus operandi of the education society ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) As per the provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969 relating to unfair trade practices, the M.R.T.P. Commission has instituted an enquiry and also passed an interim injunction order against Universal New Order Education Society, Bombay, and its founder Secretary on the basis of the findings of the Investigation conducted by D.G. (I&R) which reveal inter alia, that the Society has promised Ph.D. degrees of International University of Missouri which, according to U.S. Educational Foundation in India, is not a duly accredited University of U.S.A.

[Translation]

Interviews for LPG agencies

6750. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state ;

(a) the reasons for not conducting interviews for the allotment of LPG agencies for a period of more than one year even after the receipt of applications on the advertisement for the same in the newspapers;

(b) when it will be possible to hold the interviews for allotment of LPG agencies;

(c) the time by which the allotment of the LPG agencies will be finalised; and

(d) the arrangements being made to meet the growing demand of LPG, especially in new urban areas where its demand is more ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c) Owing to the fact that after the expiry of the tenure of the incumbents of the four Oil Selection Boards on June 30, 1986 these Boards could be reconstituted only between March and September, 1987, a backlog developed in the work pending with these Boards. After reconstitution these Boards have begun disposing of pending cases and allotments of LPG distributorships are also being finalised from time to time.

(d) The growing demand for LPG is being met through the release of new connections under the Oil Industry's annual programme for enrolment of customers. These connections are released at existing locations as well as through new distributorships as and when they are commissioned in virgin markets.

[English]

Rise in prices of DMT/PTA

6751. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI SRI HARI RAO :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether DMT/PTA manufacturers have raised the prices of their products;

(b) if so, how much they have raised the prices;

(c) whether prior permission of Government was obtained;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) how far it will affect the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Foreign collaboration by M/s. Bata India Limited with ADIDAS of West Germany

6752. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign Investment Board had comsidered the proposal from M/s. Bata India Limited for foreign collaboration with M/s. ADIDAS of West Germany for manufacture of sports and special application shoes;

(b) the date on which it was disposed of, approved, or rejected; and

(c) if approved, the terms on which it was approved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) The proposal from M/s. Bata India Limited for foreign collaboration with ADIDAS of West Germany for the manufacture of sports and special application shoes was comsidered by the Foreign Investment Board in its meeting held on 5 9.86, and was approved subject to an export obligation of 75%.

Crisis in coir Industry

6753. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :

PROF. K. V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the coir industry in Kerala is facing a crisis due to the piling up of coir products for want of market demand;

(b) if so, the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by Union Government to save the coir industry in Kerala; and

(c) the steps taken to promote the sale of coir products within the country and abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) There is accumulation of stocks of coir products in Kerala. With a view to liquidate such accumulated stocks, the Government of India have introduced the scheme of sale of coir products and coir yarn for a total period of 90 days in a year. It has also been impressed upon all Ministries/Departments, through a letter from Industry Minister, that instructions be issued for purchase of coir products from State Coir Marketing Societies, State Coir Development Corporations and products of Hindustan Coir sold through Coir Board's Showrooms on a preferential basis.

Adequate publicity has also been mounted by the Coir Board through different media to popularise the coir products within and outside the country. The other measures taken to step up exports include sending trade delegations, conducting market studies and market research, participation in major markets, quality improvement of coir products and grant of Cash Compensatory Support.

[Translation]

Electrocution of labourers in Patiala (Punjab)

6754. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether many workers were electrocuted on the spot while laying the transmission line near Kohara in Patiala, Punjab;

(b) whether a large number of labourers were injured in this accident;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have provided financial assistance to the dependents of the deceased and injured persons; and

(e) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (e) According to information received from Punjab State Electricity Board, six labourers were electrocuted on 14.3.88, while the conductor of the 220 KV Ropar Thermal Plant-Lalton Kalan transmission line under construction, touched the live conductor of the 132 KV Ghulal-Jamalpur line. The accident occurred near Kohara in Ludhiana district of Punjab. 28 other labourers who received shock were discharged from the hospital after recovery from the shock. There was no injury to them. Financial assistance of Rs. 1000/- was provided to the dependents of the deceased for creamation purposes. Steps have also been initiated for payment of compensation under the 'Workmen Compensation Act'.

[English]

Strike by the employees of public sector undertakings

6756. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :

PROF. K.V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of public sector undertakings in which the employees went on strike on 14 and 15 March, 1988;

(b) the details of the efforts made for conciliation;

(c) whether Government are considering any measures for better discipline and more responsibility on behalf of the public sector undertakings in their trade union behaviour; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Extension of Central subsidy to industries

6757. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend the Central subsidy to Industries beyond March 31, 1988;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the details of Central investment subsidy released to Andhra Pradesh and particularly in Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy districts during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) The extension of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme beyond 31.3.1988 is under consideration of the Government.

(c) An amount of Rs. 9.87 crores was reimbursed to the State of Andhra Pradesh as Central Investment Subsidy during the year 1987-88. This information is maintained on State-wise and not on district-wise, etc. basis.

Broadcast and telecast of Adult Education Programmes

6758. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether requests have been received for increasing the time allotted for Adult Education Programmes at various stations of the All India Radio and Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A request has been received for allotment of more time for adult education and removal of illiteracy over All India Radio and Doordarshan.

At present 44 eductional Programme Production Units of All India Radio are providing support to formal and non-formal and Adult Education programmes for both rural and urban areas. 36 stations of All India Radio are also providing radio support to the National Adult Education programmes and 3 to 5 programmes of 15 minutes duration are being broadcast every week. Other stations of All India Radio are also broadcasting programmes of Adult Education for a duration of 10 minutes twice a week in their programmes covering topics like women education, eradication of illiteracy, status of women, health and hygiene, family welfare etc.

Doordarshan is already telcasting a weekly chunk of 10 to 15 minutes duration on non-formal Adult Education Programmes produced in consultation with the Directorate of Adult Education. Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi is also telecasting on the first, third and fifth Wednesday a 15-minutes programme on Adult Education which is being relayed by all the relay transmitters linked to Delhi. Other Doordarshan Kendras are also putting out Adult Education Programmes in their respective regional languages. Quickies produced by Directorate of Adult Education are also being telecast on National hook-up.

It would be observed that both All India Radio and Doordarshan are already devoting sufficient time for Adult Education Programmes.

Service rules in GAIL

6759. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Ltd. has framed its rules, regulations and service conditions;

(b) if not, whether decisions are taken by the top management on ad hoc basis; and

(c) whether discontentment is growing amongst the employees at all levels because of such ad hoc decisions and absence of laid down rules ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c) Rules regulating the service conditions of employees of Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) were duly framed and approved by the Board of Directors of the company in its meeting held on 24.2.86 subject to Government's approval, these rules govern services of the empoyees.

Development of solar plants

6760. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the proposal from M/s MAN group of West Germany for development of solar plants in the country with the help of group's technology;

(b) whether a unit has already been built up or is in process of being built up in or around Delhi

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have not taken any note of bad performance report of the said foreign firm in other fields in the country; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : No, (a) Sir, No such proposal has been received.

(b) A 50 KW Solar Thermal Power Plant is being installed at Solar Energy Centre, Gwalpahari near Delhi.

(c) The Solar Thermal Power Plant is based on line focussing collectors and steam turbine.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

TV Serial on Maharishi Balmiki and Sant Ravi Dass

6761. SHRI RAM SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for a TV serial on Maharishi Balmiki and Sant Ravi Dass; and

(b) if so, the time by which the TV serials will be produced and telecast ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFEAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Petrol/diesel outlets in Madhya Pradesh

6762. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the target for opening new diesel/petrol retail outlets of various oil companies at various places of Madhya Pradesh during the current financial year; and

(b) the number and names of those outlets which have already started/commissioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Under the Annual Marketing Plan upto the year 1986-87, 78 locations are at various stages of processing by the Oil Companies for development of Retail Outlets (Petrol/Diesel) in Madhya Pradesh; the names of locations are given in the statement below.

As various steps proceed the actual commissioning of a Retail Outlet, it is not possible to specifically indicate how many will be commissioned during 1988-89;

(b) The Oil Industry has commissioned Retail Outlets at the following locations in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1988-89 :

Statement

Location	District
1. Pali	Bilaspur
2. Dhamda	Durg
3. Teli Handha	Raipur
4. Patan	Jabalpur
5. Bilaspur	Bilaspur
6. Sitapur	Sarguja

Statement

Location 1	District 2
1. Baheri	Sidhi
2. Majouli	Sidhi
3. Sidhi	Sidhi
4. Chitaranji	Sidhi
5. Shamshabad	Vidisha
6. Gulabganj	Vidisha
7. Vidisha	Vidisha
8. Sironj	Vidisha
9. Simaria	Satna
10. Jaitbera	Satna
11. Nainpur	Mandla
12. Tikaria	Mandla
13. Khavasa	Seoni
14. Sausar	Chindwara
15. Khilchipur	Rajgarh
16. Unhel	Rajgarh
17. Laundi	Chhatarpur
18. Bijaypur	Morena
19. Sheopurkalal	Morena
20. Birpur	Morena
21. Khajuri	Bhopal
22. Bilkeesganj	Bhopal
23. Shahpura	Bhopal
24. Chiklod	Raisen
25. Betul	Raisen
26. Goharganj	Raisen
27. Mandi Deep	Raisen
28. Rajpur	Sarguja
29. Ambikapur	Sarguja
30. Takhatpur	Bilaspur
31. Lormi	Bilaspur

1	2
32. Bilaspur	Bilaspur
33. Kota	Bilaspur
34. Bilaspur	Bilaspur
35. Bhesola Phata	Dhar
36. Pithampur	Dhar
57. Harda	Hoshangabad
38. Matkuli	Hoshangabad
39. Barhi	Jabalpur
40. Majhgaon	Jabalpur
41. Kundan	Jabalpur
42. Sirsod Chauraha	Shivpuri
43. Bhilai	Durg
44. Bhilai	Durg
45. Charoda	Durg
46. Pharasgaon	Bastar
47. Pakanjore	Bastar
48. Kanker	Bastar
49. Khalwa	Khandwa
50. Asapur	Khandwa
51. Gobind Garh	Rewa
52. Ajaygarh	Panna
53. Pabai	Panna
54. Civil Lines	Sagai
55. Gudgaon	Betul
56. Amla	Betul
57. Rani Singh	Ratlam
58. Piploda	Ratlam
59. Shivgarh	Ratlam
60. Alot	Ratlam
61. Ratlam	Ratlam
62. Jaora	Ratlam
63. Strunda	Ratlam
64. Khandward	Indore
65. Ujjain Road	Indore
66. Dewas	Dewas
67. Indergarh	Datia
68. Bagicha	Raigarh
69. Patlabad	Jhabua
70. Segaon	Khargone
71. Bistan	Khargone
72. Sultanpur Crossing	Raiseri
73. Bhandar	Gwalior
74. Kasdol	Raipur
75. Tikamgarh	Tikamgarh
76. Damoh	Damoh
77. Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon
78. Burhar	Shahdol

Expansion of HMT Ltd., Kalamassey, Kerala

6763. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to modernise and expand the H. M. T. Limited unit in Kalamassey, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when these schemes will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c) Modernisation and replacement in HMT's Kalamassery unit is carried out on a continual basis from year to year commensurate with the needs of the manufacturing unit and the marketing environment for its product range. There is no proposal for expansion of the unit during Seventh Plan.

Industries in North Eastern States

6764. SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of the major and minor industries already in existence in public as well as private sector in North Eastern States-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : Details of industries already in existence in different States/Union Territories are not maintained centrally in the Ministry of Industry. However, information relating to the number of industrial licences granted under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 during the last three years for setting up of industries in the various North-Eastern States. is given below:—

Name of the State	1985 Industrial Licences granted to		1986 Industrial Licences granted to		1987 Industrial Licences granted to	
	Public Sector under-takings	Pvt. Sector under-takings	Public Sector under-takings	Pvt. Sector under-takings.	Public Sector under-takings	Pvt. Sector under-takings
Arunachal Pradesh	—	6	—	1	—	1
Assam	3	9	2	3	2	1
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	1	1	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—

Foreign TV programmes received in Jamnagar

6765. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that foreign-TV programmes are better received than our own programmes in Jamnagar, Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Weak and irregular Foreign TV signals are reported to be received in Jamnagar during some parts of the day day and subject to seasonal variations. These signals propogate through anomalous atmosphere conditions and are not dependable.

[Translation]

Setting up of C-DOT Telephone Exchanges in Bhikiasen and Bageshwar in U. P.

6766. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up C-DOT telephone exchanges at Bhikiasen and Bageshwar in Almora district and Champawat and Dharchula in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which these telephone exchanges will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A 128 Port C-DOT RAX is planned to be set up at Dharchula. There is no proposal at present to set up C-DOT Telephone Exchanges at Champawat (District Pithoragarh), Bhikiasen and Bageshwar (District Almora).

(b) During 1988-89.

Assessment of circulation of Newspapers

6767. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the staff strength available with the Registrar of Newspapers for precise assessment of the circulation of newspapers;

(b) the percentage of those publishing units whose claims about the circulation of their respective newspapers have been thoroughly investigated during the last three years;

(c) the percentage of those publishing units under investigation whose claims have been found false; and

(d) the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) The staff strength available with the Registrar of Newspapers for India for the purpose is thirteen.

(b) Statement-I is given below.

(c) Statement-II is given below.

(d) The newspaper whose circulation is declared unestablished is debarred from the newsprint quota as also from receipt of advertisements from the DAVP. In case of those whose circulation is assessed lower no benefit of growth is allowed in the matter of newsprint allocation. In addition such papers are also liable to appropriate action ae per rules etc.

Statement-I

Percentage of publishing units whose circulation claims were found false.

Year	No. of newspapers which supplied circulation figures	Total No. of circulation cases finalised	Total No. of publishing units whose circulation claims were lower assessed/unestablished	Percentage of publishing units whose circulation claims were lower assessed/unstablished.
1984	7622	938	401	42.8%
1985	7268	981	460	46.9%
1986	6858	605	367	60.6%

Statement-II

Percentage of publishing units whose circulation claims were investigated.

Year	No. of newspapers which supplied circulation figures	Total No. of circulation cases finalised.	Percentage of publishing units whose claims were investigated
1984	7622	938	12.3%
1985	7268	981	13.5%
1986	6858	605	8.9%

Bungling in Cement Corporation of India

6768. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a case of bungling in the Cement Corporation of India in the purchase of the gunny bags during the years from 1983 to 1985;

(b) if so, the total amount involved in the said bungling and whether the case is being investigated by the Central Bureau of investigation;

(c) whether services of those officers who have been found involved in the bungling have been extended; and

(d) if so, the justification for extending their services ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d) Government Audit pointed out serious irregularities in the purchase of gunny bags by CCI valued at Rs. 3.80 crores on an adhoc basis during the period March to May, 1984 and CBI have registered a regular case for investigation into this purchase. Further action is dependent on CBI's findings.

[English]

Refining of crude oil and gas of Krishna-Godavari Basin

6769. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the oil refinery at Vizag in Andhra Pradesh is working to its full capacity; and

(b) if so, where the crude oil and natural gas produced from Krishna Godavari basin will be sent for refining ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Present crude oil produced from Krishna-Godavari basin is being sent to the Vizag Refinery for processing. Gas from this basin will be supplied by ONGC to some consumers.

Commissioning of Gas Compressor Station of HBJ Pipeline

6770. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
DR B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest progress of the work pertaining to the Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline;

(b) whether the commissioning of the main gas compressor station of the HBJ pipeline is behind schedule by at least six months;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and its likely impact on the industries coming up along the HBJ pipeline; and

(d) the action being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Pipline section from Hazira to Bijaipur has already been commissioned on 19 8 87 and from Bijaipur to Aonla on 24 3 88. Gas is being supplied to NFL's Fertilizer Plant at Guna and to IFFCO's fertilizer plant at Aonla. The Auraiya-Jagdishpur section is in an advanced stage of completion.

(b) Yes, Sir. Commissioning of the compressor stations has been delayed with reference to contractual dates.

(c) and (d) The delay is because of delayed supply of gas turbine generators and gas turbine compressors from foriegn vendors However, it is expected that there will not be any impact of this delay in the industries coming up along the HBJ has Pipeline.

LPG, petrol, diesel and kerosene outlets to the next of kin of IPKF casualties

6771. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any reservation in the matter of allotment of LPG, petrol, diesel and kerosene outlets has been made for the next of kins of the casualties of Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka ;

(b) if so, whether these are in addition to the existing 7½% reservations for ex-servicemen, war widows and battle casualties ; and

(c) whether Government will consider removing existing procedural difficulties, keeping in view the hardship faced by these categories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c) There is a reservation of 7½% for the Defence Category covering the following cases :

(i) Defence Personnel who are permanently and severely disabled either in war or on military duty during peace time.

(ii) Widows and motherless dependents of Defence Personnel whose husbands/guardians are killed while on military duty either in war or peace.

(iii) Extremely deserving cases of ex-servicemen who have no means of livelihood (only such cases will be considered under this category as recommended by the Directorate General of Resettlement/ Defence Ministry).

The next of kin of the casualties of the Indian Peace Keeping Force will be considered in the above category.

Hike in prices of essential drugs

6772. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of a number of essential drugs including several antibiotics and vitamins are likely to up by about 15 per cent as result of imposition of fresh excise levies on drugs listed in Category II and also on decontrolled drugs ; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to check this hike in prices of essential drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b) As per the budget proposal for 1988-89 bulk drugs other than Category I drugs will attract 5% excise duty ad valorem. Single ingredient formulations based on the listed bulk drugs Category II will attract 10% excise duty ad valorem. The nominal excise duty of 5% on bulk drugs except Category I drugs would be available fer availing MODVAT benefits.

Coal mining project at Putkee-Balihari in Jharla coalfields, Bihar

6773. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal mining project is being implemented at Putkee-Balihari in the Jharia coalfields in South Bihar ;

(b) if so, the cost of the project ; and

(c) how much quantity of coal the project would be producing per day ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sanctioned cost of the project is Rs. 199.89 crores.

(c) The project when completed will achieve an estimated coal production of

10,000 tonnes per day i.e. 3 million tonnes per year.

New telephone connections in Thane district of Maharashtra

6774. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a long waiting list for new telephone connections for Thane telephone exchange in Maharashtra ; if so, since when and what is the number of waiting list ;

(b) the steps proposed by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam to provide early connections ;

(c) the details of the time bound programme ;

(d) whether Kalwa and Mumbra which are near Thane have not been included in the waiting list by the Telephone Nigam ; and

(e) if so, when they will be included ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Waiting list of Thane as on 31.3.88 is as follows :

Category	No. of persons in waiting list	Date up-to which waiting list has been cleared
OYT	1203	1.1.86
Non-OYT-Special	61	28.11.86
Non-OYT General	8437	12.5.81

(b) and (c) It is proposed to add 8,200 lines during 1989 90 and another 8,700 liness during 1990-91.

(d) Kalwa (Rebale) and Mumbra are already being served by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, Bombay.

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (d) above.

Industries affected by shortage of coal, rail wagons, power in Assam

6775. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether shortage of coal, rail wagons, power and immovability of both raw and finished products have affected various industries in Assam, particularly during the last six months ;

(b) if so, the names of the industries affected ; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVLOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) : (a) According to the Index of Industrial Production compiled by CSO, rate of growth in Industrial production during April-December 1987 was 9 7 per cent as compared to 7.1 per cent during the same period in 1986 CSO does not compile statewise monthly index of industrial production. Also, this Ministry does not maintain statewise information on industrial production. However, Government is giving all support to North-Eastern region including Assam so that the industry does not suffer for want of coal, rail wagons, power, raw-materials and finished products.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

MRTP enquiry into public schools and technical Institutions

6776. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether enquiries under the

Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act are proposed to be extended to services rendered by public schools including the private technical institutions promising many services to the people as reported in the Times of India of March 20 1988 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to(c) The M.R.T.P. Commission has already instituted proceedings against a number of schools and private technical institutions for indulging in restrictive/unfair trade practices. The names of the public schools and other technical institutions against whom proceedings have been started under the M.R.T.P. Act are given in the statement below.

Statement

1. Institute of Correspondance Studies, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad.

2. (i) Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology, Sultanpur-228001.
   (ii) H.B. Memorial Institute, Kanpur.

3. Institute of Human Dynamics, Bombay.

4. (i) AIMO Management Development Centre, New Delhi.

   (ii) Society of Indian Computer Centre, New Delhi.

5. M/s. P.S. Saund Proprietor National Institute of Technology & Management, New Delhi.

6 Computer Network, New Delhi.

7. All Indian Manufacturing Organisation, New Delhi.

8. Jayadev College of Education & Technology, Orissa.

9. Management Professional Association, Madras.

10. Director, 7 SVP Road, Pondicherry.

11. Xevier's School, Ranchi.

12. St. Michael School, New Delhi.

14. Green Field Public School, Delhi.

14. Evergreen Public School, Delhi.

15. D.A.V. School Management, Amritsar.

16. Birla Vidya Niketan, New Delhi.

17. Modern New Delhi Public School, Saket, New Delhi.

18. Indian Management Development Institute, 351/Sector 29, AWHO, NOIDA-201301.

19 Bhartiya Veterinary College, Bangalore.

20. Universal New Order Education Society, Bombay.

21. Katihar Medical College, Patna.

22. Kareer College, Bombay.

23. Maegabyt Computer Academy, Bombay.

24. National Institute of Information Technology, New Delhi.

25. The Society for Advance Studies in Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

26. L.E.H. Medical College, Patna.

27. Dr. Satish Shetty, Global Educational Consultant, Bombay.

Last year on 11th December the Commission by a suo-moto order directed the Director General (I&R) to investigate and report whether public schools in the country are indulging in restrictive and unfair trade practices. The Director General (I &R) has reported that the investigation is in progress. Further action will depend on the findings of the investigation report.

Sick public sector industrial units

6777. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of sick public sector industrial units in the country at present ;

(b) the total number of employees in these sick industrial units ; and

(c) the total loss incurred by these sick units during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Sickness of industrial units in public sector has not been defined so far. Names of public sector units incurring net loss during 1986-87 are given at page 58 of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1986-87 laid on the Table of the House on 25th February, 1988.

(b) Total number of employees in such loss making public sector units are 13.27 lakhs as on 31.3.1987.

(c) Total net loss incurred by such loss making public sector units during 1986-87 is Rs. 1710,33 crores,

[Translation]

Targets fixed by KVIC for Production of Khadi

6778. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the targets fixed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for production of Khadi during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) the extent to which these targets have been achieved ;

(c) whether Union Government propose to have a special programme to promote woollen khadi industry in Barmer Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Churu, the most drought affected districts of Rajasthan, for providing permanent employment to the people of these districts ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the provision made for woollen khadi programme for the aforesaid districts for 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The following targets (revised) were fixed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for production of Khadi during the Seventh Five Year Plan :

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Khadi Qnt (Million Sq. Metre)	104.94	111.50	115.00	120.00	126.36
Value (Rs. in crore)	195.00	191.50	212.50	222 30	234.68

The production of Khadi during the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan in the country is as follows :

Khadi	Production of Khadi	
	1985 86	1986-87
(a) Quantity (Million Sq. Metres)	104.94	113.13
(b) Value (Rs. In crores)	195 01	218.06

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The desert development committee for Rajasthan appointed by KVIC has prepared a scheme under woollen khadi sector for providing additional employment to 30,000 persons in Bikaner, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts during 1987-88 and 1988-89 through the local institutions and State KVI Board.

For implementation of these programmes an amount of Rs. 24 lakhs has already been released during 1987-88. About 5350 persons were provided with additional employment under this scheme.

(e) During the year 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 145.40 lakhs has been provided and already released to generate additional employment for 24 650 persons under this scheme.

[English]

Agro-Food Industries

6779. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Agro-food industries propose to double its current contribution to 18.8 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product through an integrated effort;

(b) what steps Government propose to take in this regard;

(c) whether any plan has been prepared to improve further the Agro-food industries in Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Delivery of Telegrams

6780. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether ordinary telegrams are delivered as express ones in case of death, interviews and arrivals through air/railway journeys;

(b) whether it is a fact that in Garhwal, Kumaon and other hilly districts of India, there are several prominent towns which can be approached only through buses; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide the same facilities for such places also ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Telegrams containing death messages, though booked ordinary, are given priority in transmission and delivery over other express telegrams. Telegrams containing messages relating to interviews and arrivals and departures of persons at railway stations, airports and other public transport terminals are given precedence in transmission and delivery over other private telegrams of the same class.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Telegraph messages containing intimation of arrivals and departures at all public transport terminals including bus terminals are given the same high priority in transmission and delivery.

Postal and Telecommunication facilities in Ganjam district of Orissa

6781. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide more Postal and Telecommunication facilities in the hilly and non-developed districts of Orissa particularly the Ganjam District; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) **Post facilities :**

The present policy envisages that a post office will be opened in every gram panchayat provided that (a) there is at present no post office in that panchayat or outside within 3 kms. and (b) the population, in hilly/backward/tribal areas is not less than 1,500. Liberalised financial parametres are also applied in such cases. Based on this policy new post offices will be sanctioned for Ganjam and other hilly/undeveloped districts. The specific proposals are, however, not yet finalised.

Telecommunication facilities :

It is proposed to provide 28 telephone exchanges and 120 long distance public telephones in hilly and non-developed districts of Orissa, during the balance two years of the Seventh Plan. Out of these, two telephone exchanges and 20 long distance public telephones are to be opened in Ganjam District.

Reservation benefit to SC/ST employees in Time Bound one Promotion Scheme

6782. SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether reservation benefits have been provided to SC/ST employees in Time Bound one Promotion Scheme;

(b) if so, the detials thereof and if not, the reasons taerefor;

(c) whether any relaxation in length of service of sixteen years has been provided for SC/ST, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total number of employees (cadre-wise) promoted under Time Bound one Promotion Scheme in 1985, 1986 and 1987 and the number and percentage of SC and ST employees therein; and

(e) the steps taken to make up the shortfall if any ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e) There is no provision for reservation under the Time Bound one Promotion Scheme. The reservations in favour of the SC/ST employees are applicable for promotions where the number of posts are limited. Under the Time Bound one Promotion Scheme there is no limit to the number of vacancies and all officials found fit, including those belonging to SC/ST, are promoted subject to their completing 16 years of service in basic grade. Such being the case no relaxation in length of service has been provided under Time Bound Promotion Scheme. As all eligible SC/ST officials found fit are promoted under the scheme and there is no limit as the number of higher level posts under the scheme, the question of filling up the shortfall does not arise.

Mobile Radio Telephone system

6783. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether C-DOT is developing a mobile or cellular radio telephone system;

(b) if so, when the first mobile telephone set will be available to the public;

(c) the estimated cost to the user and foreign exchange content; and

(d) how much area can be covered by one Central Wireless Station under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Petrol/Diesel pumps in Maharashtra

6784. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand for setting up of petrol and diesel filling stations on a road stretching 140 km between Pachora to Jalgaon via Samber in Maharashtra;

(b) whether there are no petrol and diesel filling stations in that area; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove inconvenience of people residing in that area due to non-availability of petrol and diesel ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c) Periodical surveys conducted by the oil industry so far have not identified the need for setting up a retail outlet (petrol/diesel) at this location, nor has any complaint about non-availability of petrol/diesel in these areas been received. The Indian Oil Corporation has two retail outlets—one at Jalgaon and the other at Pachora, However, as and when future surveys show any location on the road between Pachora and Jalgaon via Samber as meeting the prescribed volume-distance norms, it will be included in an annual marketing plan of the oil industry.

Telegrams in Hindi

6785. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether telegrams in Hindi are not accepted at the Defence Headquarters Post Office in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the details of steps taken to ensure the acceptance thereof; and

(d) the number of post offices in the Capital which do not accept telegrams in Hindi, with details ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Telegrams in Hindi are accepted at Defence Headquarters Post Office in New Delhi.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) All the combined post offices in the Capital providing telegraph service, book telegrams in Hindi.

International subscriber dialling facility from Delhi to foreign countries

6786. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have expanded International Subscriber Dialling network;

(b) if so, the names and the number of countries with which ISD facilities are available from New Delhi so far;

(c) the proposal of the Government with regard to ISD network during 1988-89 financial year; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A list of countries/territories (with independent telecommunication entities) with which ISD facilities are available from India, including New Delhi, is given in the Statement-I below,

(c) and (d) For 1988-89 negotiation/coordination is in progress with 35 countries/territories listed in Statement-II and ISD facilities will be opened with as many of them as can provide the necessary technical infrastructure.

Statement-I

Names and No. of Countries/Territories with which ISD facilities are available from India including New Delhi as on 31st March, 1988.

Sl. No.	Country/Territories
1	2
1.	Andorra
2.	Angola
3.	Albania
4.	Algeria
5.	Anguilla
6.	Antigua
7.	Argentina
8.	Aruba
9.	Ascension Island
10.	Australia
11.	Austria
12	Azores
13.	Bahamas
14.	Bahrain
15.	Bangladesh
16.	Barbados

1	2
17.	Belgium
18.	Belize
19.	Benin
20.	Bermuda
21.	Bolivia
22.	Botswana
23.	Brazil
24.	Brunei
25.	Bulgaria
26.	Burma
27.	Burundi
28.	Burkina Fasso
29.	Cameroon
30.	Canada
31.	Canary Islands
32.	Cayman Islands
33.	Central African Rep.
34.	Chad Republic
35.	Chile
36.	Christmas Islands
37.	Colombia
38.	Congo Peoples Rep
39.	Cook Islands
40.	Costa Rica
41.	Cuba
42.	Cyprus
43.	Czechoslovakia
44.	Denmark
45.	Djibouti
46.	Dominican Island
47.	Dominican Republic
48.	Ecuador
49.	Egypt
50.	Ethiopia
51.	Falkland Islands
52.	Fiji
53.	Finland
54.	France
55.	Gabon
56.	Gambia
57.	Germany East GDR
58.	Germany West FRG
59.	Ghana
60.	Gibraltar
61.	Greece
62.	Grenada
63.	Guadeloupe
64.	Guam
65.	Guatemala
66.	Guyana
67.	Haiti
68.	Honduras
69.	Hongkong
70.	Hungary

1	2
71.	Iceland
72.	Indonesia
73.	Iran
74.	Iraq
75.	Ireland
76.	Italy
77.	Ivory Coast
78.	Jamaica
79.	Japan
80.	Jordan
81.	Kenya
82.	Kiribati
83.	Kuwait
84.	Labanon
85.	Lesotho
86.	Liberia
87.	Libya
88.	Luxembourg
89.	Macao
90.	Madeira
91.	Malagasy
92.	Malawi
93.	Malaysia
94.	Maldives
95.	Mali
96.	Malta
97.	Marshal Island
98.	Martinique
99.	Mauritius
100.	Mexico
101.	Micronesia
102.	Monyrdrttsy
103.	Monaco
104.	Morocco
105.	Mozambique
106.	Namibia
107.	Nauru
108.	Nepal
109.	Netherlands
110.	Netherlands Antilles
111.	Newzealand
112.	Nicaragua
113.	Niger
114.	Nigeria
115.	NPRFP:L OS:AMD
116.	Norway
117.	Oman
118.	Pakistan
119.	Palau
120.	Panama
121.	Papua New Guinea
122.	Paraguay
123.	Peru
124.	Phillipines
125.	Poland
126.	Portugal
127.	Qatar

1	2
128.	Roumania
129.	Rwanda
130.	Samoa West
131.	San Marino
132.	Saudi Arabia
133.	Senegal
134.	Seychelles
135.	Sierraleone
136.	Singapore
137.	Solomon Islands
138.	Somali Demo. Rep.
139.	South Korea
140.	Spain
141.	Srilanka
142.	St. Christopher
143.	St. Lucia
144.	St. Vicent
145.	Sudan
146.	Suriname
147.	Swaziland
148.	Sweden
149.	Switzerland
150.	Syria
151.	Taiwan
152.	Tanzania
153.	Thailand
154.	Togolese Republic
155.	Tonga
156.	Trinidad & Tobago
157.	Tunisia
158.	Turkey
159.	U.A.E.
160.	U.S.S.R.
161.	Uganda
162.	United Kingdom
163.	United States of America
164.	Uruguay
165.	Vanuatu (Newhebrides)
166.	Vatican City (Part of Italy)
167.	Venezuela
168.	Virgin Island (B)
169.	Yemen Arab Republic
170.	Yugoslavia
171.	Zaire
172.	Zambia
173.	Zimbabwe

Statement-II

List of Countries/Territories with whom negotiations are under way for inclusion in the ISD network

S. No. 1	Country 2
1.	Afghanistan
2.	Cape Verde Is
3.	Carriacou
4.	China People's Republic
5.	Cocos-Keeling
6.	Comoros Fed. Rep,
7.	El Salvador

1	2
8.	Greenland
9.	Guantanamo Bay
10.	Guinea Rep. of
11.	Guinea Bissau Rep.
12.	Guiana-French
13.	Jhonston Island
14.	Kampuchea Dem. Rep.
15.	Korea North
16.	Lao (People's Dem. Rep.)
17.	Marina Island
18.	Mayotte Island
19.	Mauritania
20.	Mongolia Rep. of
21.	Niue Island
22.	Pitcairn Island
23.	St. Helena
24.	Samoa
25.	Saotome and Principle Island
26.	Faores Island
27.	Tokelau Island
28.	Tristan Da Cunha
29.	Turks Island
30.	Tuvalu
31.	Vietnam (Dem. Rep.)
32.	Virgin Island (USA) (St. Croix. St. John and St. Thomas)
33.	Wake Island
34.	Wallis and Futuna
35.	Yemen (PDR) (Aden)

Setting up of Petrochemical Industries

6787. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any petrochemical industries have been set up in the Public and Private Sectors with foreign collaboration in the last year and the current year;

(b) the names of the foreign countries collaborating in each case; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to start more such industries in the Eighth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b) Details of major new petrochemicals plants set up during 1986-87 and 1987-88 and foreign technical collaborators therefor are as follows :

		Foreign Technical collaborator
(i)	Three polyester staple fibre manufacturing plants-one in private sector and two in joint sector.	Du Pont, USA
(ii)	Two linear alkyl benzene manufacturing plants-one in private sector and the other in joint sector.	U.O.P., USA

(c) Yes, Sir.

Provision of Employment Scheme under District Industries Centre

6788. SHRI CHHITUBHHI GAMIT :
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether District Industries Centres are providing employment to educated unemployed persons under self employment schemes in the country;

(b) what are the various schemes of these centres to provide employment;

(c) how much amount has been spent on these centres in Gujarat during the last three years;

(d) how many such district centres exist at present in Gujarat;

(e) the number of persons provided employment through these centres in various districts during the last three years; and

(f) what are the plans, projects and estimates to open more district centres in various districts of Gujarat during 1988-89 and 1989-90 and the target to provide employment during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) District Industries Centres work as a nodal agency at the district level which provide all services and support required for establishing small, cottage and tiny industries and thereby generate employment opportunities.

(c) During the last three years i.e. from 1985-86 to 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 259.43 lakhs has been spent by the Central Government on district industries centres in Gujarat State.

(d) There are 18 District Industries Centres in Gujarat State.

(e) Employment provided under DIC programme during 1984-1985, 1985-86 and 1987-88 district-wise in Gujarat State is given in the statement below.

(f) The entire state is covered by DIC. Targets are fixed on yearly basis only under self-employment scheme for educated unemployed youth by Centre Government.

Statement

Number of persons provided employment District-wise in Gujarat through DICs

Sl. No.	District	Employment		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Amreli	1761	766	1025
2.	Bhavnagar	4477	5686	3304
3.	Bharuch	3110	3304	4039
4.	Bhuj	1875	1142	783
5.	Panchmahals	4745	4269	2938
6.	Himatnagar (Sabarkantha)	1368	1441	1741
7.	Junagadh	2350	2127	2245

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Mehsana	2524	4685	3816
9.	Palanpur (Banskantha)	1074	2104	2642
10.	Surendranagar	1691	1679	2168
11.	Ahmedabad	23607	19321	34500
12.	Vadodara	7597	7769	5445
13.	Jam Nagar	2583	1381	1697
14.	Nadiad (Kheda)	1740	2281	2747
15.	Rajkot	5088	5755	9155
16.	Surat	4845	6040	8633
17.	Valsad	5711	16400	5055
18.	Gandhi Nagar	352	431	843
	Total	76498	86581	92776

Publication of Akashvani Journals

6789. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the publication of the Akashvani journals has since been discontinued; if so, the reasons therefore;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the Akashvani journals were nearly sixty years old and thus the oldest journals under Union Government; and

(c) the office to which, the assets and records of the office of the Chief Editor, Akashvani Group of Journals, have been transferred and the date of transfer ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Yes, Sir. As part of the exercise to review expenditure in every Department and achieve economy, the publication of Akashvani journals which were brought out in eight languages, has since been discontinued. These journals were incurring losses over the years and were also unlikely to become self-supporting.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The assets and records of the office of the Chief Editor, Akashvani Group of Journals have been transferred to the office of the Director, External Services Division of All India Radio in a phased manner.

Collaborative Products of Coal India Ltd., and Central Fuel Research Institute

6790. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the collaborative projects of the Coal India Ltd., and Central Fuel

Research Institute are progressing as per schedule to upgrade the performance of the coal washeries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (b) For upgradation of the performance of coal washeries, Coal India Ltd. took up following projects in collaboration with Central Fuel Research Institute during the year 87-88.

(i) Incorporation of Oleo-flotation process of CFRI in the 20 TPH Pilot Plant in the slurry circuit of Sudamdih Washery;

(ii) Stabilisation of Flotation circuit of Sudamdih Washery;

(iii) Washability Investigation on composite feed coals of Bhojudih and Sudamdih Washeries.

Of these 3 project 2 have already been completed and third is progressing as scheduled.

Improvement in Washing Circuits of Coal washeries

6791. SHRI PURAN CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken to incorporate the improvements in the existing washing circuits of the coal washeries which were established in the early sixties; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERY (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) The Altekar Committee appointed by the Department of Coal in 1985 has recommended a number of measures to bring about improvements in the coal washeries including Dugda I and II, Bhojudih and Patherdih washeries set up in the sixties. Based on these recommendations and keeping in mind resources availability, action plans have been drawn up by the coal companies and are under implementation. The improvements/modifications suggested in these four washeries include installation of rock breakers and crushers, installation of de-shalling jigs, upgradation of fines etc. The scheme for modernisation of Patherdih Washery was sanctioned by the Government of India in February, 1988.

Projects entrusted to C.S.I.R. laboratories

6792. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the projects and investigations which the Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries have already entrusted and propose to entrust to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Laboratories in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Central Mine Planing and Design Institute, a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd., have entrusted following projects/investigations to various laboratories of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research :

(i) Endurance Trial tests on 2 TPH Oil agglomeration pilot plant at Lodna, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.;

(ii) Construction of up-scaled 10 TPH Oil agglomeration pilot plant at Patherdih washery, BCCL;

(iii) Trial runs of Oleo Flotation pilot plant at Sudamdih washery, BCCL;

(iv) Installation of Heavy Media cyclone Pilot plant for washing of coal crushed to 3 mm and dovetailing the pilot plant with the oil agglomeration pilot plant at Patherdih;

(v) Detailed investigations on coal samples related to Bhalgora washery of BCCL in order to study the suitability of their use in Vishakhapattanam Steel project;

(vi) Detailed investigation on Raw-coal-feed samples to washeries for optimization of crushing size of the feed and also recovery of coking coal middlings crushed to —3 mm size;

(vii) Response to beneficiation of low grade coking coal at finer sizes;

(viii) Development of effective frother system for recovery of fine coal by flotation;

(ix) Studies on beneficiation characteristics of non-coking coal from Talcher coalfields viz. reduction in Alpha-Quartz and Ash content completed investigation;

(x) Quality assessment of coal cores of at least few boreholes from almost all exploration blocks to full extent of the capacity available at each coal survey laboratory of Central Fuel Research laboratory.

In addition to the above. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Laboratories have been entrusted a number of projects under S & T scheme of coal sector. At present 17 such projects are under progress and 12 others have already been completed.

Analysis of Coal India Ltd's Samples at Private Laboratories

6793. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by the Coal India Limited to get the samples analysed at private laboratories during the last three years; and

(b) the year-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) The total amount spent by Coal India Limited for getting coal samples tested by private laboratories during the last three years was approximately Rs. 53 lakhs. The year-wise break-up was as follows :—

1984-85 — Rs. 17 lakhs

1985-86 — Rs. 21 lakhs

1986-87 — Rs. 15 lakhs

Procurement of woollen uniforms by ONGC

6794. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Ministry of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to procure woollen dress/uniform material for its staff and unionised workers/staff for the year 1988-89,

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action being taken or contemplated to ensure that the suppliers are given sufficient time to supply the best material ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Action for the procurement of dress material for the uniforms has been initiated. Suppliers are given adequate time to supply the material.

Setting up of News Industries

6795. SHRI CHINTAMNI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "27 licences issued during December" appearing in the "Times of India" of March 15, 1988;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the full details of the letters of intent issued/proposed to be issued for setting up new industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The news item is based on the details of letters of intent and industrial licences published in the February, 1988 issue of the 'Monthly Newsletter' brought out by the Indian Investment Centre.

Details, such as name and address of the undertaking, location (including the name of district), item(s) of manufacture and capacity etc, in respect of letters of intent, industrial licences and registrations granted by Secretariat for Industrial Approval and D.G.T.D. are published regularly in the 'Monthly Newsletter' brought out by the Indian Investment Centre.

Setting up of mini cement plant in Koraput, Orissa

6796. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased state :

(a) whether a letter of intent for setting up 200 TPD mini cement plant at Sunki in the backward district of Koraput has been issued to the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa; Ltd.;

(b) whether the project will create employment opportunities for the tribal people and generate economic activities in the backward area which is severely affected by drought;

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to take it up with IDBI to finance this project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (e) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (e) A Letter of Intent was issued to M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (IPICOL) for setting up a mini cement plant with a capacity of 66,000 tonnes per annum to be located at village Sunki in the backward district of Koraput. The validity period of Letter of Intent has been extended upto 31.12.1987. IPICOL have applied for extension of validity period till 31.12.88. It is reported that this project will created employment opportunities for the tribal people and generate economic activities in the backward area. The total employment potential is indicated to be 250.

The project is proposed to be promoted in the joint sector by the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited and Orissa Mining Corporation with a private promoter. IDBI have been approached for the term loan and they have indicated their reservations on the viability of such projects. IPICOL have said that the project will be implemented as soon as clearance from IDBI is received.

Electrification of villages in Purnea district of Bihar

6797. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages electrified in Purnea district of Bihar under the Rural Electrification roPgramme as on 31 December 1987 and the number of villages which remain to be electrified block-wise.

(b) the target date for covering all villages under the programme;

(c) the number of villages electrified during the period from 1 January, 1988 to 31 March, 1988; and

(d) the number of villages likely to be electrified during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Prices of essential drugs

6798. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8.3.1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2070 regarding prices of essential drugs and state :

(a) the number of cases of violation of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987, which have come to the notice of Government since the Order was issued;

(b) brief particulars of such cases; and

(c) the action taken in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c) The number of formulations, prices of which are controlled under the DPCO, 1987 as well as the number of drug companies marketing them is quite large. As and when any instance of overcharging the prices fixed by the Government by any drug company comes to the notice of the Government, suitable action is taken as per provisions of DPCO, 1987.

Development of 'No Industry Districts'

6799. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8.3.1988 to Starred Question No. 199 regarding development of 'No Industry Districts' and state :

(a) the number of "No Industry Districts" growth centres, State/Union Territory-wise as on 31 December, 1987;

(b) the names of growth centres identified in Bihar;

(c) the progress achieved in developing these growth centres in Bihar so far; and

(d) the funds released by Union Government for the development of these growth centres to the State Government so far during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Out of the 93 'No-Industry Districts', 51 growth centres identified by 12 State Governments in 44 No Industry Districts, for development of infrastructural facilities, have been approved by the Central Government. Statewise break-up of these growth centres is as follows :—

Sl. No.	Names of State	No. of Growth Centre
1	2	3
1.	Rajasthan	8
2.	Orissa	3
3.	Uttar Pradesh	11

1	2	3
4.	Karnataka	2
5.	Madhya Pradesh	6
6.	Bihar	5
7.	Maharashtra	1
8.	West Bengal	5
9.	Tripura	3
10.	Nagaland	2
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
12.	Mizoram	1

(b) Arrah, Khagaria, Purnia, Lakhrawan and Jaisoria growth centres have been identified by the Bihar Government for development of infrastructual facilities in the No-Industry Districts of Bhojpur, Khagaria, Purnia, Nalanda and Aurangabad respectively.

(c) and (d) A sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been released to Government of Bihar during the year 1987-88 as first instalment of Rs. 50 lakhs each of Central assistance for development of infrastructural facilities in identified growth centres in the No-Industry Districts of Bhojpur, Purnia and Khagaria.

Supply of Electricity to Delhi from Bhakra Beas Management Board

6800. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) has sought Centre's help for restoration of its quota of 100MW supply of electricity from the Bhakra Beas Management Board to meet the growing power needs of the Capital; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cement retention Price

6801. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Miniser of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to grant cement retention price hike;

(b) if so, how much per tonne; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) Cement Manufacturers' Association/certain individual units have made representations seeking, *inter alia*, increase in the retention price of levy cement due to increases in cost of inputs like power, coal, rail freight and wages. No decision has so far been taken by the Government in this regard.

Industrial Licences

6802. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received to set up industries during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of new industrial licences issued during the above period, State-wise;

(c) the number of applications rejected and the reasons for rejection, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) the number and details of new licences issued to MRTP companies during the above period;

(e) the number of unutilised licences as on 31 March, 1987;

(f) what are the reasons for not establishing industries after issue of the licences;

(g) whether Government have issued any instructions to those companies which have been granted licences for establishing industrial units in backward areas but have not established their units till December, 1987; and

(h) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Two Statements marked I and II are given below.

(c) The position as on 31.3.1988 regarding the number of Industrial Licence applications rejected against those received during the period 1986, 1987 and 1988 (upto March 1988) is given below :

Year	Number of applications received	Number of applications rejected as on 31.3.1988
1986	2617	1399
1987	1525	602
1988 (Upto March)	409	35

State-wise break-up of the applications rejected is given in Statement III below :

Rejections were mainly on the following grounds :

(i) Adequate capacity already exists;

(ii) Raw material constraints;

(iii) The proposed location not in conformity with Government's locational policy; and

(iv) Proposal unsound and/or not in accordance with current Licensing Policy.

(d) Out of a total of 1143 industrial licences (including 176 Carry-On-Business licences) issued during the period 1986 to 1988 (upto Feb., '88), 247 licences (including 18 COB licences) were granted to various MRTP undertakings.

(e) and (f) An industrial licence is issued with an initial validity of 2 years within which the entrepreneur is expected to commence commercial production. However, further extension in the validity period of an industrial licence can also be granted by the Administrative Ministry concerned with the industry in question on justifiable grounds. Since it generally takes about 3 to 4 years for an industrial project to fructify, the projects for setting up of which industrial licences have been granted during the last two years would presently be at different stages of implementation. None of the above mentioned licences has so far been cancelled or revoked.

(g) Besides the general instructions incorporated in the letters of intent/industrial licences issued in favour of the parties concerned, regarding their timely implementation, no instructions as stated have been issued.

(h) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise break up of number of Industrial Licence applications received during 1986, 1987 and 1988 (Upto March, 1988)

S. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Number of applications received		
		1986	1987	1988 (upto March, 1987)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	242	171	39
2.	Assam	37	17	6
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	2	—	—
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	2	—
5.	Bihar	55	24	17
6.	Chandigarh	4	—	—
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14	6	1
8.	Delhi	30	12	2
9.	Gujarat	208	100	29
10.	Goa, Daman & Diu	17	20	—
11.	Haryana	114	64	7
12.	Himachal Pradesh	55	51	10
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	25	16	4
14.	Karnataka	114	111	27

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Kerala	34	22	4
16.	Madhya Pradesh	220	89	42
17.	Maharashtra	335	211	56
18.	Manipur	—	2	1
19.	Meghalaya	1	4	—
20.	Mizoram	1	1	—
21.	Nagaland	5	—	—
22.	Orissa	54	35	8
23.	Pondicherry	25	20	4
24.	Punjab	122	71	27
25.	Rajasthan	88	78	17
26	Sikkim	3	—	—
27.	Tamil Nadu	269	145	19
28.	Tripura	—	—	1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	387	183	71
30.	West Bengal	110	48	11
31.	More than one State	46	22	6
	Total :	2617	1525	409

Statement-II

State-wise break-up of industrial licences granted during 1986, 1987 and 1988 (upto Feb., 1988)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Industrial Licences granted during		
		1986	1987	1988 (upto February)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	40	38	2

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	—
4.	Assam	5	3	—
5.	Bihar	9	9	—
6.	Chandigarh	2	2	—
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	2	—
8.	Delhi	10	11	1
9.	Goa	2	7	—
10.	Daman & Diu	—	1	—
11.	Gujarat	86	49	6
12.	Haryana	36	25	6
13.	Himachal Pradesh	9	3	—
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	4	—
15.	Karnataka	42	45	2
16.	Kerala	13	7	—
17.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—
18.	Madhya Pradesh	34	18	1
19.	Maharashtra	96	86	13
20.	Manipur	—	—	—
21.	Meghalaya	2	—	—
22.	Mizoram	—	—	—
23.	Nagaland	—	1	—
24.	Orissa	12	8	—
25.	Pondicherry	2	1	—
26.	Punjab	37	19	5
27.	Rajasthan	19	16	2
28.	Sikkim	—	1	—
29.	Tamil Nadu	61	41	3
30.	Tripura	—	—	1

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Uttar Pradesh	69	40	7
32.	West Bengal	21	25	4
33.	More than one State	4	9	—
	Total :	618	472	53

Statement-III

State-wise break up of the applications rejected

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of industrial licence applications received during the period 1986 to 1988 (upto March '88)	No. of applications rejected as on 31.3.1988
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	452	224
2.	Assam	60	25
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	2	2
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2
5.	Bihar	96	45
6.	Chandigarh	4	2
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21	8
8.	Delhi	44	21
9.	Gujarat	337	143
10.	Goa Daman & Diu	37	14
11.	Haryana	185	76
12.	Himachal Pradesh	116	61
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	45	24
14.	Karnataka	252	88
15.	Kerala	60	24

1	2	3	4
16	Madhya Pradesh	351	174
17.	Maharashtra	602	227
18.	Manipur	3	1
19.	Meghalaya	5	4
20.	Mizoram	2	—
21.	Nagaland	5	2
22.	Orissa	97	51
23.	Pondicherry	49	25
24.	Punjab	220	97
25.	Rajasthan	183	69
26.	Sikkim	3	2
27.	Tamil Nadu	433	173
28.	Tripura	1	—
29.	Uttar Pradesh	641	331
30.	West Bengal	169	83
31.	More than one State	74	38
	Total :	4551	2036

Installation of power plants with foreign help

6803. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any other country except Soviet Union has offered to help in regard to establishing big power plants in India; and

(b) if so, their names and on what conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) Officers of assistance have been received from countries such as Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada, Sweden, Yugoslavia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and the USSR for supply of equipment and services or execution on turn-key basis, with possibilities of financing a portion of the cost of the project on mixed financing terms or through government-to-government credits.

Applications pending clearance for setting up of Industries

6804. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending clearance at present with the Union Government for setting up medium and large scale industries, State-wise; and

(b) the 'steps taken to clear these applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) With a view to expedite decisions on industrial licence applications, time limits of 60 and 90 days depending upon the type of application, have been prescribed for the disposal of such applications. Every effort is made to adhere to these time limits.

Statement

State-wise break-up of number of industrial licence applications pending disposal as on April 7, 1988

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of pending industrial Licence applications
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72
2.	Assam	10
3.	Bihar	19
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4
5.	Delhi	3
6.	Gujarat	52
7.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5
8.	Haryana	22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	9
11.	Karnataka	35
12.	Kerala	8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	54
14.	Maharashtra	93

1	2	3
15.	Manipur	1
16.	Orissa	8
17.	Pondicherry	3
18.	Punjab	44
19.	Rajasthan	28
20	Sikkim	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	31
22.	Tripura	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	93
24.	West Bengal	18
25.	More than one State	15
	Total :	645

Upgradation of Mysore TV Centre

6805. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to upgrade Mysore TV Centre;

(b) whether the upgradation work is expected to be completed during the 1988-89 financial year;

(c) the details of the programme for upgradation of Mysore TV Centre; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Mining Machinery Industry

6806. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need to make mining machinery industry more competitive;

(b) whether Government propose to take some immediate measures in that direction;

(c) if so, when these measures are going to be adopted; and

(d) the details of the plan and proposals of Government in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) Adequate capacity has been created in the mining machinery industry. However, for technology upgradation in specified areas, fresh proposals are being considered as and when received as per the existing policy.

Commencement of Air Services

6807. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the services of All India Radio commence with the National song "Vande Matram";

(b) whether Urdu services of AIR follow a different practice; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. All A. I. R. stations commence their first Home Services transmission with the National Song 'Vande Matram',

(b) and (c) Urdu Services is essentially a part of the External Services of All India Radio which are beamed for the listening audience in foreign countries. For this reason the broadcast of All India Radio to foreign countries do not include the singing of 'Vande Matram'.

Exploration of Oil and Gas

6808. PROF. MDHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the financial year 1987-88 new source of oil have been exploored in the country;

(b) if so, the places where the oil sources have been explored;

(c) the likly oil potential of these oil sources; and

(d) the time by which the country is expected to be self-sufficient in oil resources ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Oil was discovered in the following places/prospects during 1987-88.

Onland			Offshore
Becharji	—	Gujarat	B-132 in Western Coast
Bhuvangiri	—	Tamil Nadu	
Nanilam	—	Tamil Nadu	B-134 in Western Coast
Borbil	—	Assam	B-80 in Western Coast
Diroi	—	Assam	
Hapjan	—	Assam	GS-16 in Eastern Coast
Kumchai	—	Arunachal Pradesh	
Kharsang	—	Arunachal Pradesh	

(c) These prospect are still under exploration/delineation stage and exact potential will be known only after further exploration/delineation is completed.

(d) Exploration for oil is highly probabilistic in nature and it is not possible to indicate with certainty as to when self-sufficiency in crude oil will be achieved. besides, demand for petroleum products has an equally important bearing on self-sufficiency a supply of crude oil.

Telecast of programmes in regional languages

6809. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Doordarshan Kendras by which TV programmes are telecast in regional/tribal languages as on date;

(b) whether it is proposed to telecast programmes in more regional/tribal languages and dialects during the remaining years of the Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) All Doordarshan Kendras having programme production facilities basically telecast programmes in the language of the region. At present there are 18 such centres and on implementation of various schemes included in the Seventh Plan, this number would increase to 48. Locations of these centres are given in the Statement below.

Statement

Programmes Production Centres

Existing	Proposed under Seventh Plan
1. Ahmedabad	1. Agartala
2. Bangalore	2. Aizawl
3. Bombay	3. Allahabad
4. Calcutta	4. Bareilly
5. Cuttack	5. Bhopal
6. Delhi	6. Bhubneshwar
7. Gorakhpur	7. Chandigarh
8. Guwahati	8. Daltonganj
9. Hyderabad	9. Dibrugarh
10. Jalandhar	10. Gangtok
11. Jaipur	11. Gulbarga
12. Lucknow	12. Imphal
13. Madras	13. Itanagar

14. Nagpur
15. Rajkot
16. Ranchi
17. Srinagar
18. Trivandrum

14. Jammu
15. Kohima
16. Madurai
17. Muzaffarpur
18. Panaji
19. Patna
20. Pondicherry
21. Port Blair
22. Pune
23. Raipur
24. Shillong
25. Shimla
26. Silchar
27. Siliguri
28. Tura
29. Vijayawada
30. Capital of Haryana.

Films with foreign collaborations

6810. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given on 4 May, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 8792 regarding films with foreign collaborations and state :

(a) the latest progress in regard to making films in collaboration with other countries;

(b) whether any time bound schedule for their collaboration has been drawn up; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) The position is indicated in the statement below.

(b) No time-bound schedule has been drawn for finalisation of the collaboration proposals under discussion.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Information given with reference to Unstarred Question No. 8792

S. No	Collaboration between	Proposed *Title of* the film/ subject	*Nature of* Collaboration	*Latest* position
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) and U.K. (M/s. Griffin Productions)	Genesh	Terms under discussion	Terms still under discussion
2.	NFDC and France, Hungary	Amrita Shergil	Terms under discussion	Terms still under discussion
3.	Doordarshan and F. R. G. (West German TV Corpn.)	Himalayas	No terms submitted	No change in the position
4.	Doordarshan and USSR	A two-part film on India and USSR	Indian side is to provide hospitality to USSR team in India. Similarly. USSR will provide hospitality to Indian team in that country	Film since completed
5.	Doordarshan and Egypt	Women in India and Egypt	Egypt will provide hospitality to Indian team there and India will host their team in India	No progress made
6.	Doordarshan and Mauritius Film Development Corporation	Under negotiation	Terms under discussion	No progress made
7.	Doordarshan and China	Xuan Zhuang	No discussion yet	No progress made
8.	Films Division and USA (M/s. Uni Film Connections)	A documentary on India	Terms under discussion	Terms still under discussion
9.	Films Division and GDR	Indian Women	Terms under discussion	Proposal did not materialise

Publicity literature in tribal languages

6811. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 August, 1987 to Unstarred Question No 1169 regarding publication of publicity literature in tribal languages and state whether it is proposed to resume the wall newspaper being brought out by DAVP on behalf of Press Information Bureau in the languages lister in answer to part (b) of the Question ibid and also extend it to cover other regional languages like Pahari of Himachal Pradesh and Santhali and other tribal languages ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : There is no proposal to resume the wall Newspaper by DAVP on behalf of PIB. Hence, the question of covering other regional languages does not arise

Rent and guarantee terms of provision of Public Call Offices in Himachal Pradesh

6812. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government has given a commitment to accept the Rent and Guarantee Terms for the provision of Public Call Offices at Arloo in district Una; Lagbaliana in Tehsil Dehra, district Kangra and Tanbaul, Amarpur and *Panjgain in district* Bilaspur;

(b) If so, the date on which the communication has been received by the General Manager, Telecommunications/District Telecommunication Engineer, Dharamsala in each case;

(c) whether the Public Call Offices have since been sanctioned at the above places alongwith date in each case; and

(d) If not, the likely dates by which they would be sanctioned and reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The dates on which commitments were received and the dates on which PCOs have been sanctioned are given below:—

Name	Date of receipt	Date of sanction
Arloo	29-1-1988	11-3-1988
Lagbaliana	13-12-1987	15-1-1988
Tanbaul	17-12-1987	12-2-1988
Amarpur	26-12-1987	15-1-1988
Panjgain	4-1-1988	25-1-1988

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

Expansion of Palghat Unit of I. T. I.

6813. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expansion programme of Palghat unit of I.T.I. has been completed and production started;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The expansion programme of Palghat Unit of I.T.I. has not yet been completed but the production has started.

(b) The expansion project involving establishment of production of digital trunk automatic exchange, rural automatic exchange and private automative branch exchange is under implementation.

(c) As per the detailed project report, full production is scheduled to be achieved by 1989-90. It is hoped to adhere to the schedule.

Public Sector Drug Units

6814. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names and location of public sector drug units in the country;

(b) the details of drugs being manufactured in these units;

(c) whether Union Government had asked the State Governments to give preference to the products of the public sector drug manufacturing units because of their high quality and heavy investments of the Union Government in these units;

(d) if so, whether Government have received any report in this regard from the State Governments, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to encourage public sector drug units to increase their production to meet the indigenous demand and also to boost export ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b) There are five Central Government Public Sector Drug Undertakings. The names of these Undertakings with locations of their manufacturing units and details of the main products being manufactured, are given in the statement below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Some of the State Governments have conveyed their acceptance to the purchase preference, facility being given to Public Sector Drug Companies.

(e) All possible assistance is provided to the Public Sector Drug Units to increase their production.

Name of the Company	Location of the manufacturing Units	Main products manufactured
1. M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.	Rishikesh (U.P.), Hyderabad (A.P.), Madras (T.N.), Gurgaon (Haryana) and Muzaffarpur (Bihar).	Pencillin Streptomycin, Tetracycline Oxytetracyline and Erythromycin. Sulpha Drugs and Vitamins, Surgical Instruments and Formulations, Niacinamide, Niacin & Actaldehyde etc.
2. M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited	Pimpri, Pune (Maharashtra)	Penicillin, Streptomycin, Ampicillin, Gentamycin, Hamamycin etc.
3. M/s. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited.	Maniktala, Calcutta (W.B.), Panihati, Calcutta (W. B.), Prabhadevi, Bombay (Maharashtra), Kanpur (U.P.)	Sera, Vaccines, Dapsone, Caffeine, Sulphuric Acid, Alum, Home Products. etc.
4. M/s Bengal Immunity Limited.	Calcutta (W. B.) and Dehradun (U.P.).	Sera Vaccine, Toxoids, Parenterals, Non-paranterals, Chlorpquin Phosphatere etc.
5. M/s. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited.	Calcutta (W.B.)	Formulations like Erythromycin, Tetracycline Co-Trimexozole, Chlormpehenicol, Methyldopa and other vitamins and analgesic and anti-pyritic preparation etc.

National Seminar on Modernisation of Small Scale Cable and Wires Industry

6815. SHRI H B. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a National Seminar on modernisation of small scale cable and wires industry was recently held in Delhi and underlined the need for proper implementation of quality control so that substandard goods were not passed on to the consumers;

(b) if so the details of the suggestions put forward in this regard;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is a recurring problem of non-availability of basic raw materials like copper, aluminium, PVC and resin at reasonable prices and at proper time; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Suggestions are as follows :

(i) provision of adequate testing facilities for testing of materials and finished goods to assure quality;

(ii) availability of basic raw materials in quality, quantity and at reasonable prices;

(iii) revival of the proposal of Delhi Administration for an exclusive Industrial-Estate for wires and cables industry in Delhi.

(c) and (d) Copper is being made available to the industrial units through MMTC, EC Grade aluminium is being allocated to the industrial units by the Controller of Aluminium. In addition to the availability of PVC resin from indigenous sources, import of PVC resin is allowed under Open General Licence. Also, custom duty on PVC resin has been reduced.

Conference on Energy Conservation

6816. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference on energy conservatson was organised recently by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the capital;

(b) if so, the details regarding the issues suggested and suggestions put forward in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Govenment thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHIRMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) A Conference on Energy Saving in Industry was organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at New Delhi on February 25-26, 1988.

(b) and (c) The suggestions/conclusions of the Conference have not been presented by FICCI to the Department of power.

Order for Push Button Telephones by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

6817. SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited has given an order to M/s. L'Avenir Telecom Limited for push button telephones; and

(b) the reasons for ordering this equipment, especially when a case is pending in the court against the above company ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s L'Avenir Telecom Limited participated in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited's tenders through M/s Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development

Corporation. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited are not aware that there is any case pending in Court against M/s L' Avenir Telecom Limited which debars the company for award of the contract.

Misuse of Medical and L.T.C. Facilities in I.D.P.L. Gurgaon

6818. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the medical and LTC facilities provided to the officials of IDPL, Gurgaon are being misused;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any complaints in this regards; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the officials found guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c) IDPL has reported that it has framed LTC and Medical Attendance Rules governing these facilities to the employees. Mis-user of these facilities is dealt with in accordance with these rules and action taken wherever found necessary.

[Translation]

Production and requirement of Cement

6819. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) The total quantity of cement required in pubic and private sectors and the quantity of cement produced in these sectors, separately during 1987-88;

(b) The quantity of levy and non-levy cement released for public and private sectors during the last one year;

(c) whether the targets of production of cement for 1987-88 has been achieved;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the effective steps taken by Government in this regard and whether Government will be able to achieve the targets of cement production in the coming year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (e) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (e) In view of the limited availability of levy cement, the requirement of levy cement of various sectors is not obtained on a regular basis. Non-levy cement is free from distribution control. The release of levy cement sector-wise during calendar year 1987 was :

(i)	Central Govt. Departments (entirely under public sector)	:	26.48 lakh tonnes
(ii)	Central raleases to industries (under private & cooperative sector)	:	2.66 lakh tonnes
(iii)	State allocation	:	66.30 lakh tonnes
(iv)	Releases for Irrigation & Power projects	:	45.57 lakh tonnes

Production figures for 1987-88 (upto February) are :

Public Sector	:	4.57 million tonnes
Private Sector	:	31 06 million tonnes

The achievement of cement production target for the current financial year i.e. 1987-88 has been affected by severe power cuts in major cement producing States and other factors. The production of cement is monitored closely by the Office of the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry and whenever assistance is required by way of availability of inputs like coal, power and wagons, the mattar is taken up with the concerned authorities for necessary assistance to prevent shortfall in production. Having regard to power cuts, the cement industry has been advised to set up captive power plant/generating facilities to meet the situation of power shortage. To encourage the setting up of captive DG Sets appropriate relief is allowed by reducing the levy quota to neutralise partly the additional cost involved in using power generated at higher cost from the captive DG Sets.

Government is hopeful of achieving the targets of cement production in the coming years.

[English]

Shut down of refineries

6820. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to defer till June, 1988 the routine shut down of the refineries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b) There has not been any such general deferment. However, shutdowns of some refineries have been rescheduled so as to avoid interruptions of products supply.

Transfer of shares of public limited companies in Karnataka

6821. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the transfer of shares of public limited companies is to be approved by Government under the Companies Act;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some public limited companies are violating these provisions in Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the action taken against those companies and if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There is no provision in the Companies Act, 1956 under which transfer of shares by public limited companies is required to be approved by Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

Issue of bonds by National Thermal Power Corporation

6822. SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has been raising resources by issuing bonds in the country and also by taking loan from Japan;

(b) if so, the total amount raised by

NTPC through bonds in the last three years;

(c) the total amount of loan raised by NTPC from Japan so far; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) have raised an amount of Rs. 1033.03 crores by issue of bonds in the last three years;

(c) and (d) The NTPC have secured loans amounting to 102 billion Yen from Japanese sources, comprising 10 billion Yen from the Industrial Bank of Japan and Nippon Life Insurance Company, 62 billion Yen from the EXIM Bank of Japan and 30 billion Yen from a syndicate of banks and financial institutions led by the Industrial Bank of Japan and the Nippon Life Insurance Company.

Amendment to Companies Act

6823. SHRI S. B. SINDAL :
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to amend the section 217 of the Companies Act;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposed amending bill will be brought before Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) Clause 30 of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1987, as introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 31st August, 1987, seeks to amend section 217 of the Companies Act, 1956, wtih a view to require companies to make disclosure of information relating to conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo as well as particulars of employees having some minimum stake in the company and drawing remuneration in excess of that drawn by managerial personnel.

Trade protocol with Algeria

6824. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a protocol between India and Algeria in the petrochemicals and fertilisers has been signed recently;

(b) if so the main features of the agreement;

(c) to what extent India will be benefited; and

(d) the projects proposed to be undertaken with the help of Algeria ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The protocol provides for strengthening of economic, scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries particularly in the field of Pharamaceuticals, Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals and Fertilizers.

(d) No project is proposed to be set up in India with the Algerian help.

Action against catchy advertisement

6825. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI SURESH KURUP :
SHRI AMAL DATTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take action against those advertisers who lure investors through catchy advertisements the newspapers. (Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 9.1.88); and

(b) if so, the details of the measures being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) As per the provisions of MRTP Act, 1969 relating to unfair trade practices, the M.R.T.P. Commission has instituted a large number of enquiries against companies/firms/parties including M/s Indian Money Circulating Scheme, Madras, referred to in the Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 9.1.1988, for inviting investments by making false/misleading claims. The time and effort involved in the compilation of details of these cases including the action taken thereon by the Commission will not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

Heavy losses in State Electricity Boards

6826. DR. DATTA SAMANT :
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether low tariff for farm sector is the main reason for heavy losses suffered by the State Electricity Boards during 1986-87; and

(b) the total losses suffered by the State Electricity Boards in the year 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : Apart from other factors, low tariff for certain categories of consumers, including agricultural consumers, contribute to the losses incurred by several State Electricity Boards.

(b) On the basis of the provisional accounts received, the State Electricity Boards (except Assam) have generated an overall surplus of Rs. 269.4 crores in 1986-87 after capitalisation of interest during construction. The accounts for 1987-88 are not due.

Linkage of TV transmitters with Bangalore Doordarshan

6827. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of TV transmitters in Karnataka;

(b) whether all the transmitters have been linked with Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra; and

(c) If not, the time by which all the TV transmitters will be linked with Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Eighteen Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. 'All the TV transmitters in Karnataka are envisaged to be linked to Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore after INSAT-IC is launched and operationalised and the requisite Earth station is constructed in the State. This is expected to be accomplished during 1988-89.

Half working day on Saturdays in Post Offices in Bangalore

6828. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of working hours per week for Post Offices in Bangalore city;

(b) whether Saturdays are half working day for all the Post Offices; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to have half working day on Saturdays for all Post Offices in Bangalore city at par with Bank employees ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Post Offices with continuous working hours work for 48 hours per week while those having split duty hours work for 42 hours per week.

(b) The Saturday is not a half working day for the Post Offices. However, the cash transactions are limited to 3 hours and booking of Registered and Insured articles is restricted to 5 hours on Saturdays.

(c) No Sir At present there is no proposal for declaring Saturdays as half working days for the Post Offices.

Pilferage of high denomination postage stamps used in foreign mail

6829. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a pilferage of high denomination stamps destined to addresses outside India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that letters do not reach other countries because stamps are pilferred ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to stop pilferage of the high denomination stamps ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) . (a) to (c) Some stray instances of pilferage of high denomination postage stamps affixed on the mails destined to foreign countries have been noticed. All letters are despatched to their destinations either by air or surface depending on the postage available on the articles. Members of public can tender their articles of foreign mail at the counters of the post offices and get the postage stamps defaced on such articles in their presence. At the offices of exchange special steps are taken to examine all articles to see whether any stamps have been pilferred. Public are encouraged to use franking machines installed in the post offices for franking postage on articles, thus effectively preventing any pilferage. Enquiries are made to locate the probable place of pilferage and suitable remedial steps are taken.

Commission to physically handicapped manning public telephone booths

6830. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total numb r of public telephone booths manned by physically handicapped in Bangalore city ;

(b) the commission paid to them per call ;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that these physically handicapped persons get over billing and their meagre earnings get neutralised for over-billing ; and

(d) whether there is a proposal before Government to consider enhancing the commission ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) There are 105 public telephone booths in Bangalore city manned by physically Handicapped persons.

(b) A commission of 20 paisa per call was allowed upto 31.3.1988.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The commission per call has since been enhanced to 60 paise per call with effect from 1-4-1988.

Irregularities in purchase of K.V.X. platform

6831. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the course of audit, serious irregularities in purchase of K.V.X. platfrom France running into several crores of rupees have been detected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against persons found guilty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b) On a review of the ONGC contract for purchase of SK, NV and NX plateforms, also known as KVX plateforms, the Audit had pointed out that there has been an unauthorised deviation from the general conditions of the contract which resulted in an undue benefit of Rs. 5.10 crores to the Contractor. It has been decided to refer this matter to the Cenral Bureau of Investigation.

Exploration for oil and gas in West Bengal

6832. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether exploration for oil and gas is still going on in onshore and offshore areas of West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the places, both offshore and onshore, where such explorations are going on at present ;

(c) the number of places where exploration has been abanboned ; and

(d) the details of assessment of the experts in regard to availability of gas and oil in West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 5 seismic and 1 gravity magnetic parties are operating in Murshidabad, 24 Paraganas and Burdwan districts. In addition, 3 rigs are operating at Domjur, Raghunath and Palashi. In the offshore, 1 rig is in operation at SM-M-2 location.

(c) Nil.

(d) The prognosticated resources of hydro carbons in West Bengal is estimated at 465 million tonnes of oil and oil equipment of gas. However, no commercial discovery of hydrocarbons has been made so far in this basin.

Price decontrol of imported bulk drugs

6833. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8 December, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4699 regarding decontrol of drug prices and state :

(a) the total number of imported bulk drugs for which his Ministry has decontrolled the prices; and

(b) the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b) All drugs other than those included in Category I & II of DPCO 1987 have been price decontrolled.

Reduction in prices of drugs

6834. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in the Economic Times of 21 November, 1987 captioned "DPCO price cut order issued";

(b) if so, whether the manufacturers have not implemented the reduction in prices; and

(c) if so, the action taken by his Ministry in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Some instances of non-implementation of the reduction in prices of Paracetamol formulations by the manufacturers of such formulations have come to the notice of the Government. Necessary action under paragraph 23 of the DPCO, 1987 has been taken.

[Translation]

Modernisation of public sector undertakings

6835. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to State :

(a) the total provision made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for modernisation of public sector undertakings;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) the particulars of those undertaking which are being modernised and the amount spent on each of them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) The total provision made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for modernisation of Public Sector Undertakings is Rs. 2085.65 crores.

(b) and (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of Public Sector Undertakings	Amount spent during 1985-86 & 1986-87
1	2	3
1.	The Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	2.40
2.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	9.11
3.	Hindustan Fetilizers Ltd.	0.21
4.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	0.33
5.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	21.60
6.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	16.12
7.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	10.03
8.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	13.11
9.	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	48.00
10.	The British India Corporation Ltd.	11.50
11.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation	2.20
12.	Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.	22.57

1	2	3
13.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.28
14.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	0.67
15.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	0.89
16.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	0.03
17.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	1.48
18.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	30.28
19.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	5.97
20.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	1.21
21.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	1.33
22.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	4.45
23.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	1.65
24.	Bharat Wagon & Engg Company Ltd.	0.27
25.	HMT Ltd.	10.64
26.	Praga Tools Ltd.	4.32
27.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	3.25
28.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn.	1.31
29.	Maruti Udyog Ltd.	0.83
30.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	0.31
31.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	0.91
32.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	0.77
33.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	14.40
34.	Instrumentation Ltd.	0.08
35.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	0.92
36.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.20
37.	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	3.41
38.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	0.02

1	2	3
39.	National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.	31.64
40.	Hindustan Paper Corporation	11.59
	Total :	290.29

Profit earned by Maruti Udyog Ltd.

6836. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of various models of vehicles manufactured by the Maruti Udyog Ltd. during the last three years;

(b) the total income of the company therefrom;

(c) the net profit earned by the company during 1986-87; and

(d) the target of production for 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (c)

Year	Production of Maruti Vehicles (in Numbers)				Sales Income (Rs. in crores)	Net Profit earned by Maruti Udyog Limited (Rs. in crores)
	Maruti 800	OMNI	GYPSY	Total		
1985-86	33,262	16.527	1791	51,580	286	3.00
1986-87	50,493	23,270	6387	80,150	630	10.23
1987-88	64.555	25,653	2362	92,570	746*	23.25*

*Estimated

(d) The target of production for 1988-89 is, 1,05,000 vehicles.

Sick industries in Rajasthan

6837. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the sick industrial units in Rajasthan at present;

(b) the number of sick units out of them, taken over by Government; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some sick units are lying closed as a result of which labourers working there have not received any wages since long and their families are on the verge of starvation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. As per the latest information available from RBI, the number of large and small scale sick industries as at the end of December, 1986 in Rajasthan are 11 and 6222 respectively. However, in accordance with the practices and usages customary among Bankers as also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing nationalised banks it will not be possible to divulge the names of the sick units assisted by banks.

(b) None of the sick industrial undertakings whose management was taken over under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and are being presently managed by the Central Government, is located in the State of Rajasthan.

(c) The data collected by the Reserve Bank of India do not indicate the number of sick units which are closed and the number of employees affected by such closures.

[English]

Setting up of solar power units in States

6838. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI SRIHARI RAO :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up new solar power units in various States;

(b) the names of the States where such units are likely to be set up; and

(c) the funds allocated for each unit ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Requests for the installation of Solar thermal power plants have been received from various States which include Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana. A few States and Union Territories like Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar islands have proposed for the installation of small solar photovoltaic power plants in their respective States and Union Territories.

(c) The assistance to be provided for each plant depends on the size of the plant and other features. Usually the Central Government meets the cost of the solar photovoltaic modules in the case of small solar photovoltaic power plants. In the case of solar thermal power plants decision regarding allocation of funds has so far not been taken.

Printing of Bombay Telephone Directory

6839. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that usually the telephone directories were printed by the Posts and Telegraphs Department prior to the formation of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.;

(b) whether after the formation of the M.T.N.L., the work of printing the directory is given to private agencies on the basis of open tenders invited;

(c) wherher in Bombay the printing work of the telephone directory is entrusted to a private company which has introduced enormous increases in the charges for 'bold' entires and 'additional' entries in the directory;

(d) if so, whether permission was given to introduce these enormous increases in charges; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Upto 1986, earlier the P&T and later the DOT were getting the telephone directories printed under their own supervision, including the procurement of advertisements, There had been considerable difficulties and the directories invariably used to get delayed. There was a substantial expense involved in printing of each directory, while the advertisement revenue was inadequate. Considering the significant potential for advertisement revenue, if handled by a suitable professional body, it was decided to entrust the work of printing of telephone directories on a turn-key basis covering procurement of advertisements, additional and bold entries, procurement of paper and printing and binding of directories, on an open tender basis. The terms and conditions approved envisaged free supply of required number of Directories of the specifications laid down by the Department and wherever possible, payment by the private parties concerned a suitable royalty to the Department/MTNL.

(c) So far the Directories at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Delhi and Madras have been printed under this arrangement. The No. of copies supplied to the Department in each of these cities and the charges for additional and bold entries levied by the contractors are as follows :

City	No. of Copies	Addl. Entry	Charges for Bold entry
Delhi	5 lakhs	Rs. 75/-	Rs. 125/-
Bombay	8 lakhs	Rs. 250/-	Rs. 400/-
Madras	1.8 lakhs	Rs. 40/-	Rs. 80/-
Ahmedabad	1.25 lakhs	Rs. 40/-	Rs. 80/-

(d) and (e) Under the Indian Telegraph Rules, each telephone subscriber is entitled to one free entry in normal size. The printing of additional and bold entries has been treated as advertisement. In the case of Bombay and Delhi Directories, the charges have been fixed by the contractor.

Production by Indian Telephone Industries at Mankapur (Uttar Pradesh)

6840 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries fatory at Mankapur in Uttar Pradesh has been manufacturing E-10-B Digital Electronic Telephone exchange equipment satisfactorily since 1985-86;

(b) whether the production is to be increased from 1.9 lakh lines in 1987-88 to 4 lakh lines ni 1988-89;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to import further 99,000 lines at a foreign exchange cost of Rs. 45 crores; and

(d) if so, whether this will result in a surplus of the indigenously manufactured equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Office accommodation hired by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited in Delhi

6841. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of office premises in Delhi taken on rent by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited;

(b) whether the Managing Director's office is itself, located in a 5 Star hotel and if so, its monthly rent; and

(c) whether, apart from this MTNL has hired 40 to 50 thousand sq. feet of accommodation in the LIC building, Connaught Circus, and, if so, at what rent ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF 'COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Three office premises in Delhi have been rented by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Managing Director s office is located in Jeevan Bharati Building of L. I. C. at 124, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. A total area of 20186.4 sq. feet has been taken on rental basis. The monthly rental is about Rs. 6,49,714/—.

Power Generation in Eighth Plan period.

6842. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme of Government to add 38,000 MW of power generation during the Eighth Five Year Plan has gone away;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) how far the power schemes programmed for the Seventh Plan period have been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) · (a) and (b) The Eighth Plan proposals relating to the Power Sector are yet to be finalised.

(c) As against a target of commissioning 22245 MW during the Seventh Plan period, up to 31 3.1988 a capacity of about 11829 MW has been commissioned.

Review of drug prices

6843. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has set up an independent authority to entertain price review petitions from the drug industry; and

(b) If so, the points that will be reviewed by the committee and the time by which it will give its findings to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) No such authority has been set up.

(b) Does not arise.

Energy research under Indo-US aid Programme

6844. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the US Government has

agreed to promote energy research in India;

(b) whether the fund has been made available under Indo-US aid programme:

(c) if so, what will be the total amount of this fund; and

(d) to what extent the plan to promote energy research is likely to be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Under a pragramme of assistance by the US Government, a project Grant Agreement has signed between the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI) and US Agency for International Development (US AID) on 31.8.1987 concerning a project titled "Programme for Acceleration of Commercial Energy Research (PACER)". The project will be implemented by the ICICI under tne overall direction of an Energy Research and Development Advisory Committee set up by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

(b) and (c) The US AID contribution as per the project Grant Agreement will be about US $ 20 million for this project for the period upto 30.6.1903.

(d) The project is designed to support selected research and technology development efforts in the energy sector with emphasis on renewable sources of energy by providing financial as well as technical assistance towards equipment, training and study tours.

Setting up of Paper Mills in Sikkim

6845. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a paper mill in Sikkim during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Central Government has no proposal to set up a paper mill in Sikkim during the Seventh Plan Period.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No application for grant of Industrial licence for setting up of a paper mill in Sikkim has been received by Government. Moreover, manufacture of writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residues, wastes and bagasse has been exempted from the requirement of industrial licence.

LPG Bottling Plants in hilly areas

6846. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24th March, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4076 regarding LPG Bottling Plants in hilly areas and state :

(a) whether the proposal to commission five LPG Bottling plants in or close to hilly areas has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the names of places selected for the purpose;

(c) whether Sikkim also figures amongst these five places;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) (a) and (b) The five locations in or close to hilly areas where the oil industry has set up or is setting up LPG bottling plants are :

1. Jammu (J & K)
2. Srinagar (J & K)

3. Parwanoo (H. P.)

4. Haldwani (U. P.)

5. Hridwar (U. P.)

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The current demand of LPG in Sikkim does not justify setting up of a bottling plant there at present.

Quality of News Institutions

6847. SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government are contemplating to upgrade the quality of the news institutions;

(b) whether Government propose to make it mandatory for daily newspapers to be necessarily owned and managed by the public limited companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Automatic Telephone Exchanges in Block Headquarters

6848. SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide Automatic Telephone Exchanges in all Block Headquarters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) No. Sir.

(c) An exchange at a place is opened on existence of a minimum paid demand of 10, 23 and 46 for opening of 25, 50 and 100 lines exchange respectively. The manual exchanges are automatised as and when justified and on availability of automatic exchange equipment.

Women benefited under Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth

6849. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of women benefited under the self-emloyment scheme for the educated unemployed youth in the country during 1986-87 and 1987-88, Statewise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : Under the Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth, women beneficiary are given due consideration/weightage. No separate information about the number of such beneficiaries is being maintained centrally.

Pending applications for Telephone Connections in Calcutta

6850. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of application pending for telephone connections in the city of Calcutta; and

(b) when these applications are likely to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The waiting list for telephones is 39711 as on 31.3.88 for Calcutta telephones.

(b) It has been proposed to meet the average registered demand for telephones in Calcutta up to 30.9.1986 by the end of seventh Five Year Plan. The remaining applications will be disposed off progressively during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Manufacture of Cables

6851. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have urged that the cable manufacturers to ensure strict quality, reliability and safety of the cables;

(b) whether Government are aware that several manufacturers are producing inforior quality products which pose a hazard to human life;

(c) whether Government propose to ensure the manufacture of quality produducts by cable manufacturers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) Government have introduced compulsory quality control for 40 household electrical appliances in November, 1981. Under this order, manufacture, sale, etc., of specified household electrical appliances, which include certain types of cable commonly used in household electrical appliances, are prohibited unless they are of specified standard.

Tyre Industry

6852. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD) has a proposal to beef up the tyre industry in the Country;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government to expand and modernise the tyre industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the proposals of the DGTD will be implemented and to what extent the public sector tyre industry will be benefited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Construction of T. V. Tower at Hardwar

6853. SHRI RAM SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a T.V. tower at Hardwar; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the construction of the T. V. tower ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Establishment of a low power (100 W) T V transmitter at Hardwar is included in the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan.

(b) TV service was originally envisaged to be provided to Hardwar (as also to a number of other places in the country) by shifting an existing transmitter on its replacement by a high power TV transmitter under the Seventh Plan. Under this arrangement, it would have been possible to instal the transmitter at Hardwar and at other such locations towards the end of the Seventh Plan period. However, taking note of the need for extending TV service to Hardwar and other such locations earlier than could have been possible under the aforesaid arrangements, a new scheme has been recently included in the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan for purchase of additional transmitters for installation at these places.

[English]

Incentives to NRIs for setting up Industries

6854. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be plessed to state :

(a) the number of Non-Resident Indians who applied for issuing licences for establishing industrial units in India during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(b) the details of incentives being given to the Non-Resident Indians for setting up their units in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The number of industrial licence applications received from the non-resident Indians during the last three years is as follows :—

1985	—	156
1986	—	98
1987	—	69

(b) Following incentives are being given to the non-resident Indians for setting up their units in the country :

(i) For setting up new industrial units in India, the non-resident Indians are given benefits of repatriation of capital invested and the income earned thereon to the extent of 40% of the total paid-up capital of the project.

(ii) In case of priority industries, the benefit of repatriation on capital invested and the income earned thereon is allowed to the extent of 74% of the total paid-up capital of the project.

(iii) In case of non-priority Industries also, the benefit of repatriation on capital and the income earned thereon is admissible to the extent of 74% provided the proposed unit undertakes an export obligation of 60% (75% in respect of items reserved for Small Scale Sector).

(iv) The non-resident Indians have also been given certain facilites for import of Capital Goods, components and raw materials etc., for setting up industrial units, as per the provisions of import Policy for 1988-91.

(v) For expeditious clearance of applications for industrial approvals from the NRIs, Special Approval Committee (NRI) has been constituted, which provides a single window service to the NRIs in the matter of grant of industrial approvals.

Manufacture of Electric Typewriters

6855. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies which are manufacturing Electric Typewriters;

(b) the number of typewriters manufactured by each company annually;

(c) whether it is a fact that electric typewriters are being imported;

(d) if so, the number of such typewriters imported annually;

(e) the price of the indigenous electric typewriter as compared to the imported ones; and

(f) The steps being taken by Government to develop this industry by issuing more licence for establishing Electric Typewriter Industrial Units in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) M/s Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. in the organised sector and M/s Logic Systems and M/s Bharat Electra Devices in the small scale sector were engaged in the manufacture of Electric typewriters. With the introduction of Electronic typewriters and Word Processor, which are technologically more versatile and faster, the Electric typewriter has been rendered comparatively obsolete. Hence, the production of electric typewriters in the country has been minimal. As regards the imports of electric typewriters, while these were being allowed for import by registered exporters for office automation, the actual imports of these items are also quite insignificant due to the fact that preference is now for electronic typewriters/word processors.

(e) The information regarding the comparative price of indigenous electric typewriters and imported typewriters is not being centrally maintained.

(f) In view of technological obsolescence of electric typerwriters as mentioned above, there is not likely to be much demand for new industrial licences for the production of this item. However, with a view to provide flexibility to the manufacturers of typewriters to adjust their product-mix in line with the demand, Govt. have provided facility of bread banding in this industry, so that the firms are free to take up manufacture of electric typewriters within their overall approved capacity.

Ancillary units supplying commponents to BHEL

6856. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ancillary units and small scale industries in the country supplying technology and import substitution items to the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.;

(b) the total value of such components procured by the BHEL from ancillary and small scale industrial units during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(c) the total value of components targeted to be procured by the BHEL during 1988-89;

(d) whether any ancillary units or small scale industrial unit supplying components to the BHEL is located in Kerala;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to set up ancillary units for BHEL in Kerala if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Strike by Telecom Technicians

6857. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the recent strike by the telecom technicians;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the loss caused and man-days lost due to the strike; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) which are the States worst affected by the strike ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Technicians went on tools down strike for an early decision on their following demands :—

(1) Revision of Pay Scales of Techniciants to Rs. 1400-2300

(2) Revision of Pay Scales of technical supervisors to Rs. 1640-2900.

(3) One time bound promotion by counting the entire service period as Technicians.

(4) For giving effect to the revised pay scales from 1.1.1986;

(5) Existing Technicians/Technical Supervisors be upgraded without any qualifying test and fitment training;

(6) The newly restructured cadre of Technicians to be designated as Junior Engineer instead of Telcom. Assistant and higher grade Junior Engineer instead of Senior Telecom. Assistant.

(7) 50% of vacancies be reserved for promotion to the J. T. O. grade;

(8) " Diploma in Engineering" should be prescribed as the minimum qualification for direct entry for the post of Telecom. Assistant; and

(9) The pay of upgraded Technicians be fixed as per existing rules of the D.O.T.

(b) The agitation by the employees was mainly confined to tools-down strike and non-cooperation and hence there was no significant loss of mandays.

(c) The States worst affected in respect of distruption in Services were :

(i) Karnataka (ii) Punjab (iii) Haryana (iv) Himachal Pradesh (v) Jammu & Kashmir (vi) Tamil Nadu (vii) Andhra Pradesh (viii) Rajasthan (ix) Uttar Pradesh and (x) Delhi territory.

Exploration of oil and gas in Arabian sea

6858. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of progress made and results achieved so far in oil exploration in the Arabian sea; and

(b) the details of other locations, offshore and onshore, in South India where the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have achieved success in finding oil and gas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Till Dec., 1987, the achievement in Arabian Sea (Western Offshore) were as under :

Seismic Data Acquisition — 231462 LKM

Prospects drilled — 91

Proved oil bearing — 26

Proved gas bearing — 12

Besides this, geological reserves of 2835 million tonnes of oil and oil equivalent of gas have been established as on 1st July, 1987.

(b) Hydrocarbons have been discovered in the following prospects :

Krishna—Godavari Basin

	Onshore		Offshore
1.	Bhimapalli	1.	G—1
2.	Kaza	2.	G—2
3.	Kaikalur	3.	GS—8
4.	Narsapur	4.	GS—16
5.	Pasarlapudi		
6.	Razole		

7. Tatipaka
8. Palakollu

Cauvery Basin

Offshore		**Onshore**	
1.	PH—9	1.	Bhuvanagiri
2.	PH—11	2,	Karaikal
3.	PY—1	3.	Kovilkalappal
4.	PY—3	4.	Narimanam
		5.	Nannilam
		6.	Tirukkalar

[Translation]

Setting up of Telephone Exchanges and Public Call Offices in Pithoragarh district of U.P.

6859. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh where telephone exchanges and Public Call Offices have been set up during 1987-88; and

(b) the names of the places in this district where telephone exchanges and Public Call Offices are proposed to be set up during 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Telephone Exchanges. (1) Devi Dhura.

L.D.P.T.'s 1. Pankhoo
2. Bankot
3. Khaet
4. Chandok
5. Chalti
6. Salia.

(b) Telephones Exchange :—Small telephone exchanges can be opened on existence of a minimum paid demand at a place. While no specific targets can be set, the department can open exchanges wherever demand builds up.

L.D.P.T.'s 1. Nayal
2. Garur
3. Josa.

Exploration of hydro-electric capacity in Ramganga of Pithoragarh District, U.P.

6860. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request has been received from Uttar Pradesh Government to conduct survey for exploration of hydro-electric capacity in eastern Ramganga of Pithoragarh district of the State; and

(b) if so, when this request was received from U.P. Government and the time by which final survey work is proposed to be started in regard to this river ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) A request for investigation/execution of the Eastern Ramganga Project was received in

November, 1980. However, the Government of U.P. were advised in a meeting by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) in September, 1983, to continue the detailed investigation of the Project the cost of which would be reimbursed later on when the Project was given to NHPC for execution.

Linking of Pithoragarh, Almora and Nainital districts by Satellite

6861. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh linked with Satellite;

(b) whether Pithoragarh, Almora and Nainital district will also be linked with the Satellite;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) At present no hilly area in Uttar Pradesh is linked via satellite. However, earth stations at Srinagar (Garhwal) Uttarkashi and Joshimath in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh are nearing completion and will be connected to national network via satellite shortly.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Satellite is only one of the many reliable long distance telecommunication media. Almora and Pithoragarh are already connected to Bareilly. Trunk Automatic Exchange on an Ultra High Frequency System and Nainital is also connected to Bareilly Trunk Automatic Exchange on a Narrow Band Microwave System. National Subscriber Dialling (NSD) is already available to the subscribers of Pithoragarh, Almora and Nainital exchanges.

[English]

Malayalam Programmes Telecast by Delhi Doordarshan

6862. SHRI VAKKOM PORUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total time allocated in a week to regional language programmes by the Delhi Doordarshan on the regional and the national network;

(b) the Malayalam programmes telecast during the last three months;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the duration of coverage for regional language programmes; and

(d) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Doordarshan kendra, Delhi telecasts regional language programmes on five days a week with a total duration of 150 mts. per week. One feature film in regional language/dialect is also telecast once a fortnight with a duration of above 140 mts. Both these programmes are carried by transmitters linked to Delhi.

On the national hook-up, one regional feature film is telecast every week with a duration of about 150 mts. One Chitramala programme consisting of song and dance sequences from regional language films, with a duration of 30 mts., is telecast on fortnightly basis. One regional music concert and a programme from the States is also telecast in Regional language once a month for one hour, with English sub-titles on the national hook-up.

(b) Details are given in the statement below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of programmes telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi during the last three months (Jan.—March 1988)

A. In Malayalam Language

I. Delhi and relay transmitters

S. No.	Date of telecast	Details of Programme
1.	18.2.88	Kunjunni—The man and the poet
2.	3.3 88	Kalapathi Ratha (Play)

II. National Hook-up

S. No.	Date of Telecast	Details of Programme
1.	3.1.88	Feature film "Kanamarayathu'
2.	27.3.88	Feature film 'Chidambaram'
3.	11.1.88 25.1 88 8.2.88 22.2.88 14.3.88 28.3.88	Chitramala containing songs from Malayalam films also.

B. Programmes pertaining to Kerala State projecting life and culture telecast on the National Hook-up

S. No.	Date of telecast	Data of Programme
1.	31.1.88	Makar Jyothi—TV Report on Sabarimala Festival
2.	3 2.88	Vivekanandapuram—Documentary on Vivekanandapuram
3.	14.2.88	Dakshinotasava—A Report
4.	6.3.88	Kathakali by Kalamandalam Rajsekaran
5.	20.3 88	Folklore and traditional Arts : Ottam Thullal

[Translation]

Opening of liquor sale outlets in Chandigarh

6863. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to open more liquor sale outlets in the Union Territory of Chandigarh during 1988-89 to increase its sale;

(b) if so, the details thereof·

(c) the year-wise quantity of liquor sold in the Union territory of Chandigarh during the last two years; and

(d) the number of new liquor sale outlets set up during the aforesaid period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of Coal in Haldia

6864. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to shortage of proper quality of coal in Haldia ships and railway wagons remained idle during February and March, 1988;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the amount to be paid as demurrage for the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) No ships were detained at Haldia on account of shortage of proper quality of coal during February and March, 1988. A total of 153 railway wagons were however detained during these two months for a period of 144.3 hours on an average beyond free time, as they were carrying lumpy and oversized coal which could not be handled at Haldia Dock Complex.

(c) Eastern Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., have not received any claim so far towards demurrage for detention of Railways wagons. Haldia Dock Complex also have not had to pay any demurrage on account of detention.

Increase in the prices of naphtha

6865. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether heavy increase has been recently made in the prices of naphtha which is being used as a fuel in the fertilizer industry;

(b) whether it is a fact that the fertilizer industry is at present facing a serious financial crisis and subsidy has been provided by Government to this industry to overcome its crisis; and

(c) if so, the reasons for increasing the prices of naphtha in such a situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Fertilizer industry is at present facing problems on account of poor offtake of fertilizer as a result of drought in various parts of the country. Subsidy is given to fertilizer Manufacturing units under the retention pricing scheme to enable them to get a reasonable rate of return on their investment.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Small Scale Bicycle Industrial Units

6866. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the small scale bicycle industrial units have been adversely affected by the fresh levies and the increase in the prices of raw materials;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to help the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. There has been no fresh levy of Central Excise Duty on cycle parts or accessories of cycles in this year's budget and units continue to be fully exempted from the Excise Duty. Further, recently, the Government has also exempted the forgings and forged products of iron and steel specifically used in the manufacture of cycle parts from Excise Duty.

The increase in prices of steel and nickel (based on international price) has not affected adversely the consumption and availability of these item to the bicycle industry in small scale sector.

Extension in Speed Post service

6867. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices in Hyderabad-Secunderabad which accept speed mail service items introduced in the recent past;

(b) the average number of letters and other items received and delivered per month; and

(c) whether this service has not been popular with the common public as yet; if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Three Post Offices including Hyderabad Air Sorting Office and through 51 collection points in various Post Offices, are accepting Speed-Mail-Service items.

(b) Average number of etters and articles received and deliver on average in Hyderabae - Secunderabad is 4188 per month.

(c) No, Sir, Speed Post Service is popular with the common public.

Stopping of Production of 'Tribexin' by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

6868. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY by pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmacecuticals Limited suffered a loss of Rs. 1.45 crores due to stoppage of formulation of the drug "Tribexin" which was to be used for treatment of disease in horses and camels;

(b) if so, the reasons for stopping the formulation of this drug;

(c) the estimated demand of this drug in the country and whether it is a fact that the same drug was being manufactured by ICI in 1974; and

(d) how the estimated demand was calculated for this drug and what is the incidence of the disease in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VENGALA RAO) : (a) and (b) Production of Tribexin was stopped by the IDPL for want of demand.

(c) and (d) Demand for this drug fluctuates depending upon the incidence of desease which is highly variable. ICI used to manufacture this drug, but discontinued mainly because of fall in global demand. The demand estimates were calculated on the basis of forecast available from Govt. of Rajasthan and on the basis of estimates made by the Company for the possible demand for the drug from other states.

Setting up of power plant at Rosa, Shahjahanpur

6869. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission had approved for setting up a power plant of 400 Megawatts at Rosa, Shahjahanpur; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a gas based power plant on the HBJ pipeline which passes through Shahjahanpur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTGI) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Voluntary Retirement Scheme in Coal India Limited

6870. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Voluntary Retirement Scheme has been introduced in the Coal India Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the number of workers who have so far opted for this Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Acquisition of Land for Coal Mines Project

6871. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA . Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of land owners whose lands were acquired for Coal Mines project have not been provided with employment in coal mines; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF) : (a) Out of about 50,000 persons, whose lands have been acquired by Coal Companies since nationalisation of the industry about 15,000 have been given employment.

(b) While land losers are given priority in employment, it has not been possible to offer employment to all of them because of paucity of jobs available, existence of surplus manpower certain cetegories and commitments under Wage Agreements for compassionate appointments. The Coal Companies are now under no compulsory obligation to offer a job to every land—oustee.

Contract to M/s. Krupp of West Germany by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

6872. SHRI V. SREENIVAS PRASAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd , has further awarded contracts to M/s. Krupp of West Germany for supply of about four numbers of Bucket Wheel Excavators recently;

(b) whether similar type of equipment was earlier supplied by some other party;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) what measures have been taken to ensure that no accidents occur again ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIFF) : (a) Yes, Sir. Contracts for 4 Nos. of 700 litre Bucket Wheel Excavators have been awarded to M/s. Krupp of West Germany/Buckau Wolf India Ltd.

(b) and (c) Details of similar type of equipment supplied earlier to the various projects of Neyveli Lignite Corporation are as follow :

Details of equipment	Supplier
2 Nos. 350 Litre Excavators.	LMG presently known as O & K, West Germany.
4 Nos. 700 Litre Excavators.	LMG presently known as O & K, West Germany.

Details of equipment	Supplier
2 Nos. 500 Litre Bucket Wheel Excavators.	Krupp, West Germany.
1 No. 1000 Ton/Hr Chain Excavator	BuckauWolf.
3 Nos. 1400 Litre Excavators.	O & K, West Germany.
2. Nos 1400 Litre Excavator.	MAN, West Germany.
2 Nos. 700 Litre Excavators.	Krupp, West Germany/ Buckau Wolf.
2. Nos 2800 Tons/Hr. Reclaimer,	Krupp, West Germany/ Buckau Wolf.
3 Nos. 1400 Litres Bridge Type Excavators.	O & K, West Germany.

(d) It has been agreed between the equipment supplier and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation that the design and drawings of the specialised mining equipment procured will be checked by N. L. C. and its technical consultant jointly. Also the structural calculations of the machines are to be checked by an independent expert.

Import of carbon black

6873. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of automobile tyres is likely to be adversely affected due to shortage of carbon black;

(b) whether the Automotive Tyre Manufacturers' Association has represented to Government to allow import of 5000 tonnes of carbon black; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to ensure availability of adequate quantities of carbon black, to the tyre manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) The Automobile Tyre Manufacturers Association has represented that tyre companies should be allowed to import carbon black in view of its present inadequate availability. Government may allow import of carbon black if the need arises.

Fake gas cylinders racket in Delhi

6874. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI DHARAM J. GAVALI :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :
SHRI PARAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of PATROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether investigations in the case of fake gas cylinders racket registered in the first week of March, 1988 which led to the unearthing of an illegal manufacturing unit at Badarpur has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons arrested and the action taken against them so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) No case of fake gas cylinder racket at Badarpur was registered by the Delhi Police in March, 1988;

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Observations made by Press Institute of India

6875. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the observations made by the Press Institute of India in a small book "the story of PTI" about India having a very slow growth in mass media both in print and electronic;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps being taken to accelerate standards of managerial and production skills in order to cope with the technological development ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The information is given in the Statement below.

Statement

The print Media is not under Government control. The comment under reference is a matter of opinion. Perhaps it may not be easy to quantity the growth of media in a big country like India as slow or fast. However, it may be seen that according to the records available with the office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, the number of newspapers in the country registered with RNI which was 21784 at the end of 1984 rose to 23616 in 1986, indicating an increase of 8.8%. The average circulation increased from 6,11,47,000 copies to 6,40,51,000 respectively establishing an increase of 4.6% during the same period. (The above figures do not include the number of newspapers in the miscellaneous category. Circulation figures are based on data available with office of RNI) The Newsprint demand which was a little over 4.55 lakh metric tonnes during 1984-85 increased to nearly 5.32 lakh metric tonnes during 1986-87, an increase of 16.9%.

2. The Government is fully committed to the growth of the press and for this purpose it extend several facilities in a non-discriminatory manner.

Electronic Media

A.I.R.

The increase in Radio Stations and Transmitters is indicated below :

Year	No. of Radio Station	No. of Transmitters
1985-86	88	167
1986-87	93	172
1987-88	94	173

By the end of 7th Plan, 73 F.M. Stations which are at different stages of implementation are expected to come up besides a National Channel in line with Govt's policy of 3 tier System-Regional, National and Local.

2. The AIR coverage area-wise/population-wise in percentage in 1985 and thereafter is as under :

		Area	Population
(A)	As on 31.3.85	79.78	90.27
(B)	85-86	79.78	90.27
(C)	86-87	82.20	93.40
(D)	87-88	82.93	94.52
(E)	After completion of 7th Plan Schemes	91.00	97.50

3. The number of programme hours during 1984, 1985 and 1986 is as under :

	1984	1985	1986	1987
	Hrs. Mts.	*Hrs. Mts	Hrs. Mts.	
Home Service				
	447985-39	461540-00	635198-25	Not yet available
Vivid Bharathi				
	145596 24	147556-35	153469-05	...
Total	598582-93	609096-35	788667-30	...

Doordarshan

Doordarshan was introduced in the country in September 1959 with the establishment of a centre at Delhi. The number want up to 7 till 1982. However, the coverage of the Asian Games held in New Delhi in 1982 gave an impetus to the expansion of the TV network. At present there are 245 transmitters spread over different parts of the country, covering over 72% of the population which is a remarkable growth in a short period.

Employees of I.D.P.L. working in other departments

6876. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain employees on the rolls of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) are working in various other departments of the Government, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) how the IDPL is paying salaries to these employees when they are not actually working in the IDPL; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to prevent the mis-utilisation of the funds of IDPL ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (c) As and when there is some urgent and voluminous work in the Ministry some employees of the IDPL are drafted occassionally for a short period.

[Translation]

Production of oil from Krishna Godavari basin

6878. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of oil from Krishna Godavari basin has commenced;

(b) if so, the quantity of oil being produced every day; and

(c) whether any special steps are being taken to increase production from the wells ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Production has commenced from one well, Kaikalur-3 : the production on an average is about 7 tonnes of crude oil per day. It is planned to put GS-16, an offshore prospect, on Early Production System (EPS) by about the end of the current year.

Telecast of films with a tendency to encourage violence and rapes

6879. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether such films as have a tendency to encourage violence and rapes are also being telecast by Doordarshan;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to stop telecasting such films; and

(d) If so, the details of these steps and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Doordarshan telecasts only such feature films as are duly certified by the Central Board of Film Certification of India and approved by the Film Selection Committee of Doordarshan. This Committee includes eminent non-official members representing various interests. It is ensured that films telecast on Doordarshan are suitable for the target audiences.

Telecast of low grade film 'Ram Nagari'

6880. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan has telecast a low grade film 'Ram Nagari';

(b) If so, whether the approval of the Selection Committee was obtained; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Feature film 'Ram Nagari' was telecast by Doordarshan on 13th December, 1987. It is a socially relevant film directed by an eminent director and cannot be called a low grade film.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Improvement of financial position of State Electricity Boards

6882. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced any schemes to help State Electricity Boards to improve their financial position; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 has been amended to provide for each State Electricity Board to carry on its operations and adjust its tariffs in a manner so as to secure a net return of not less than 3% of the net fixed assets at the beginning of the year.

2. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 has been amended to make theft of power a cognizable offence, with stringent punishment for the commitment as well as abetment of the offence.

3. Directions have been issued to State Electricity Boards for capitalisation of Interest during Construction, as provided in the Electricity (Supply) Annual Accounts Rules, 1985.

4. State Governments have been advised to provide equity support to State Electricity Boards.

5. State Governments have been advised to release rural electrification subsidies to State Electricity Boards promptly.

6. A number of measures have been taken to improve the operational performance of State Electricity Boards.

Investment in rural electrification programme

6883. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme of rural electrification has been given priority by Government;

(b) whether massive investments are being made in this field from year to year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The investment on Rural Electrification programme in the Sixth

Five Year Plan was Rs. 1687 crores. The Seventh Five Year Plan envisaged an investment of Rs. 2108 crores on this pragramme.

LPG facility in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra

6884. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the places in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra which are covered by the LPG facility till January, 1988; and

(b) the measures proposed to be taken for due coverage of the Ahmednagar district for the LPG facility ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) As on the 31st January 1988, following locations in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra were having LPG facility :

1. Ahmednagar
2. Kopargaon
3. Shrirampur
4. Jamkhed
5. Parvaranagar
6. Srigondha
7. Sangamner
8. Rahuri

(b) The oil industry has further planned to set up new LPG distributorships at the following locations in Ahmednagar District :

1. Rahuri (2nd distributorship)
2. Nowasa
3. Shirdhi

Performance of H. M. T. Ltd.

6885. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether the performance and working results of the H. M. T. Ltd. have been satisfactory last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how can it be compared whith the results of the previous two years and the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b) The provisional figures of production, sales and gross profits of HMT during 1987-88 are Rs. 473 8 crores Rs. 478.4 crores and Rs. 35.2 crores respectively. The profitability of the company has come down during the year.

(c) The figures of production sales and gross profit of HMT during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are :

(Rs. in crores)

	1985-86	1986-87
1. Production	383.48	434.78
2. Sales	374.45	433.51
3. Gross profit	37.20	39.76

Exploration of oil in Bihar

6886. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an attempt has been made to explore oil in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the surveys conducted, ONGC had drilled 4 wells without any encouraging results. During the current field season, one seismic and one geological party are in operation at Narkatia—Nawtana and Ganauli respectively. A fifth well is also under drilling at Ganauli.

Transportation of gas from Assam to North Bengal

6887. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for consideration of Government to transport surplus gas from the Assam oil and gas fields of the Oil & Natuaal gas Commission and Oil India Ltd. to North Bengal via Jorhat and Guwahati through trunk pipeline; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Recommendations by N. P. C. regarding Paper industry

6888. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Ninister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Productivity Council has made some recommendations to Government with regard to paper industry;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government on the recommendations of the Council ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No specific recommendations with regard to paper industry have been made to the Ministry of Industry by the National Productivity Council in the recent past.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Guarantee clause for payment for supplying gas

6889. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has requested Government to make provision of a guarantee clause for payment at the time of entering into an agreement with any customer for the supply of natural gas in future;

(b) if so, whether the Commission supplies gas to the public sector undertakings only; and

(c) if so, the outstanding amount of the Commission against these public sector undertakings and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) No, Sir. But such provisions are part of ONGC's standard draft contract for gas supply.

(b) No, Sir. ONGC are supplying gas to both public and private sectors.

(c) The outstanding amount due to the Commission from various public sector undertakings for the period after 30th January 1987, from which date prices fixed by Government of India came into effect, is about Rs. 170 crores.

[English]

Production of films for raising the status of women

6890. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to promote and produce feature films and TV films aimed at projecting and raising the status, both social and economic, of women in India; and

(b) if so, the details of such films so far produced and what aid, assistance, grants or incentives have been offered by Government to promote production of such films ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Production of films in India is unregulated and overwhelmingly in the private sector. However, National Film Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting produces/finances production of feature films and T V. films with socially relevant themes including those aimed at projecting and raising the economic and social status of women in India.

Doordarshan has been encouraging the production of TV films by eminent outside producers on diverse subjects of national importance including the status of and issues concerning women.

(b) National Film Development Corporation has so far financed/produced 20 feature films and T.V. films wherein the main theme is projecting and raising the status of women. The details of feature films and T.V. films financed/produced by National Film Development Corporation are given in Statement below.

Doordarshan finances production of TV films in lieu of complete T.V. rights. The amount to be paid in each case is decided taking into account various aspects of proposals. Details of T. V. films approved for financing by Doordarshan during 1987-88 are given in Statement-II below.

Statement-I

A. Films Produced by NFDC :

S. No.	Title of Film	Investment by NFDC
1.	Mirch Masala (Hindi)	Rs. 21,00,000/—
2.	Antarjali Yatra (Bengali)	Rs. 25,00,000/—

B. Films for which loans have been given by the NFDC :

S. No.	Title of Film	Amount of loan given
1.	Te Maze Ghar (Marathi)	Rs. 1,02,000/—
2.	Main Bhi Maa Hun (Hindi)	Rs. 1,50,000/—
3.	Majhli Didi (Hindi)	Rs. 2,00,000/—

4.	Kanu (Gujarati)	Rs. 1,24,000/—
5.	27 Down (Hindi)	Rs. 3,07,000/—
6.	Gaman (Hindi)	Rs. 4,50,000/—
7.	Aparupa (Assamese)	Rs. 5,49,000/—
8.	Albert Point Ko Gussa Kyon Aata Hai (Hindi)	Rs. 4,00,000/—
9.	Chakra (Hindi)	Rs. 4,00,000/—
10.	Sath Sath (Hindi)	Rs. 2,40,000/—
11.	Pratishodh (Hindi)	Rs. 2,25,000/—
12.	Trikon Ka Choutha Kon (Hindi)	Rs. 5,00,000/—
13.	Mahanadas (Hindi)	Rs. 6,25,000/—
14.	Phani Yamma (Kannada)	Rs. 3,95,000/—
15.	Chirutha (Hindi)	Rs. 4,00,000/—
16.	Amul (Hindi)	Rs. 8,50,000/—
17.	Rao Sahab (Hindi)	Rs. 8,00,000/—
18.	Rihaee (Hindi)	Rs. 10,00,000/—

C. Tele Films produced by NFDC :

S. No.	Title of Film	Investment
1.	Main Zinda Hoon (Hindi)	Rs. 14,00,000/—
2.	Anweshan (Hindi)	Rs. 14,00,300/—

Statement-II

S. No.	Name the T.V. Film	Amount sanctioned in Rs.
1.	Prem Na Aansu (Gujarati)	90,000/—
2.	Bharat Banvas (Hindi)	90,000/—
3.	Rati Phula Bhul (Assamese)	90,000/—
4.	Women Co-operative Movement in Kerala (Malayalam)	90,000/—
5.	Poonu Mathi (Malayalam)	90,000/—

6.	Dena Paona (Bengali)	2,75,000/—
7.	Andhi Gali (Hindi)	1,50 000/—
8.	Usha (Oriya)	5,00.000/—
9.	Picnic TV Feature	12.92,550/—
10.	The Women Supreme (English)	80,000/—
11.	Maili Sugandh	1,00,000/—

Setting up of forest based industries in Madhya Pradesh

6891. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scope for setting up forest-based industry in many districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of forest-based industries set up during the last three years; and

(c) the number of such industries proposed to be set up during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Considering the need for conserving the forest resources of the country, the scope for setting up of large/medium forest based industries in Madhya Pradesh is limited. However, in many districts of Madhya Pradesh, the action plans prepared by the Districts Industries Centres suggest setting up of forest-based industries covering a wide range of items such as Saw Mills, Wooden Furniture, Domestic Wooden Goods, Bullock Cartwheel, Implement Handles, Electric Goods, Bidi Making, Safety Match, Agarbatty, Photoframe, Solvent Plant, Fruit Preservation, Paint Brush, Rope Making, Gum, Hard Board, Imli Starch etc.

(b) The number of forest-based industries set up during the period 1984-85 to 1986-87 in Madhya Pradesh is given below:—

Year	Total Nos.
1985-85	1964
1985.86	3178
1986-87	3752

(c) An Industrial Licence and two Letters of Intent have been issued during the last three years for setting up of wood based ply wood/particle board/chip board industries in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Information regarding the number of forest-based industries likely to be set up in decentralised sector during the current financial year is not being centrally maintained.

Depleting stock of coal and gas in Delhi

6892. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the depleting stock of coal and gas is going to adversely affect the normal supply of electricity in Delhi;

(b) whether Delhi is dependent on a number of sources of power other than those under DESU's direct control;

(c) whether Government propose to take adequate steps to replenish the supply of coal, furnace oil and high speed diesel for keeping its stock to cope with any emergency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The stocks of coal and other fuels required by IP Station. Badarpur Thermal Power Station and the Gas Turbine Stations in Delhi are adequate at present.

(b) The power requirements of Delhi are presently being, by and large, fully met from DESU's own generation, generation from Badarpur Thermal Power Station, Delhi's share in other central generating stations in the Northern Region and assistance to the extent possible from the Northern Grid.

(c) and (d) The supply of coal and other fuels to power stations in Delhi is being monitored regularly and all steps are taken to meet the requirements.

Alternative sources of energy in Orissa

6893. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the alternative sources of energy through which Government propose to meet the energy requirements of Orissa following the recent drought;

(b) the present energy requirements of Orissa, indicating the gap between the requirement and supply of energy there ; and

(c) what will be the percentage of energy cut which will have to be borne by the agricultural sector, the industrial sector and the private users ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Various renewable energy development programmes being implemented in the State of Orissa are bio-gas, improved chullah, solar thermal and photovoltaics, wind energy, bio-mass, bio-energy etc. to meet the energy requirement in rural, remote & drought affected areas. So far, upto February, 1988 20,014 bio-gas plants, 130322 improved somkeless chullahs, 48 solar water heating systems, 137 solar stills & 278 water pumping wind mills have been installed. A project for the establish-ment of a 25 KW solar photovoltaic power unit at Lulung in Mayurbhanj district was sanctioned in February, 1987 255 solar photovoltaic street lights and 24 solar photovoltaic water pumping systems have been provided for different locations in Orissa. A wind farm of 1.1 MW capacity has been installed at Puri. A 100 KW grid connected wind electric generator has recently been installed at Kalpadar. The wind farm at Puri has so far fed over 6,7 lac units of electricity to the state grid in trial operations. In addition, 50 water pumping wind mills of existing design as well as a project for 5 new deep well wind mills have been taken up in Orissa.

(b) During the year 1987-88, report available indicate that as against the requirement of 6880 million units of electricity, the total availability in Orissa from all sources was 5679 million units which represented a shortage of 1201 million units(17.5%).

(c) The percentage of energy sales to agricultural sector, industrial sector and private users during 1986-87 was as : Agricultural Sector 2.29; Indutrial Sector 73.55; Domestic Sector 10 40; Commercial Sector 2.88 and Others 10.88.

[Translation]

Financial assistance to societies by KVIC

6894. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether financial assistance/grants/certificates are given to run the societies registered under Societies Registration Act No. 21 of 1860 at various levels by Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of financial assistance/grants given to such societies registered in Faridabad district of Haryana during the last three years;

(d) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission have received any applications from such societies regarding certificate and financial assistance during the last three years: and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon and if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1148 registered institutions and 29,955 co-operatives have been covered under the development and financial assistance schemes of Khadi and Village Industries Commission as at the end of March, 1987.

(c) to (e) Financial assistance/grants given to registered institutions and co-operatives in Faridabad district of Haryana during the last three years is as follows :-

Year	Amount of financial assistance (Rs. lakhs)
1984-85	4.43
1985-86	2.49
1986-87	9.93

No applications have been received from societies registered in Faridabad District for financial assistance for the last three years.

[English]

Car Telephones

6895. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the Times of India dated 10 February, 1988, regarding Car Telephones;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that each Car Telephone would mean an expenditure of Rs. one lakh; and

(c) whether such cost will impose resource constraints on Government in introducing mobile telephone system in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost per telephone depends on the size of the network. It will vary between Rs. 50,000 per line to Rs. one lakh per line depending upon the size of the system.

(c) No, Sir. The subscriber is likely to contribute towards the capital expenditure of the equipment. This will be taken care of with proposed tariff.

[Translation]

Power cable factories

6896. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of power cable factories which have been given licences and the number of factories out of them functioning at present;

(b) whether licence has also been given to Oriental Power Cables in Kota city of Rajasthan;

(c) whether some factories in Rajasthan are lying closed; and

(d) whether Government propose to take over the above sick industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A list of power cable companies holding Industrial licences and which are functioning at present according to the available information is given in the statemens below.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

1. M/s. Alcon Power Cables Ltd., Alwar.
2. M/s. Aluminium Industries Ltd., Kundara.
3. M/s. Asian Cables, Thane.
4. M/s. Cable Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay.
5. M/s. Delton Cables, Gurgoan.
6. M/s. Finolex Cables Limited, Pune.
7. M/s. Fort Gloster Industries Ltd., Howrah.
8. M/s. Grandlay Electricals Ltd., Delhi.
9. M/s. INCAN Industries, Jamshedpur & Poona.
10. M/s. Indian Aluminium Cables, Faridabad (Gurgaon).
11. M/s. Industrial Cables India Limited, Patiala.
12. M/s. Mahindra Electrical Limited, Kaira.
13. M/s. National Insulated Cables Co. of India Ltd., Shamnagar.
14. M/s. NICCO Orissa Limited, Mayubhanj.
15. M/s. Omega Cables Ltd., Madras.
16. M/s. Premier Cables Limited, Ernakulam.
17. M/s. Sterlite Cables Limited, Vidya Vihar, Bombay.
18. M/s. Surya Power Limited, Alwar.
19. M/s. Traco Cables Limited, Ernakulam.
20. M/s. Universal Cables Limited, Satna.
21. M/s. Victor Cables Limited, Faridabad.

[English]

Electronic Telephone Exchanges In Punjab

6897. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Electronic Telephone Exchanges set up in Punjab as on 29 February, 1988;

(b) the details of proposals to set up more such Exchanges in Punjab during 1988-89 and 1989-90 and the time by which these Exchanges are expected to be set up;

(c) whether the Hoshiapur Telephone Exchange is also proposed to be converted into Electronic exchange during the said period; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) There are three electronic exchanges working as on 29.2.1988 at the following places :

1. Pathankot 3000 lincss (E-10B)
2. Abohar 2000 lines—as/—(PRX/A)
3. Khanna 2000 lines—as/—(PRX/A)

(b) (i) The following exchanges are likely to be set up during 1988-89.

1. Amritsar-Albert Road-5000 lines E-10B (ready for commissioning)
2. Jalandhar RLU-3000 lines E-10B
3. Ludhiana 10,000 lines E-10B
4. Goraya—700 lines NEAX
5. Sahnewal—500 lines NEAX
6. Bhawanigarh—512 Port ILT
7. Lehragaga—512 Port ILT
8. Rayya—512 Port ILT
9. Bohan 128 Port C-DOT RAX
10. Bullowal —,,—
11. Garhdiwala —,,—
12. Alwelpur —,,—
13. Behram —,,—
14. Rurkakalan —,,—
15. Hathoor —,,—
16. Sidhwanket —,,—
17. Payal —,,—
18. Maloud 128 —,,—
19. Barur —,,—
20. Lalru —,,—
21. Chinarthal —,,—
22. Amargarh —,,—
23. Dhirba —,,—
24. Kupkalan —,,—
25. Longowal —,,—
26. Sularghat —,,—
27. Mahelkalan —,,—
28. Kotfatuhi —,,—

(ii) The following exchanges are likely to be set up during 1989-90.

1. Phagwara RLU 2000 lines E-10B
2. Pathankot 1000 lines E-10B (expansion)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) An I.C.P. Cross Bar Exchange has been planned for commissioning during 8th Five Year Plan.

Public Sector Industrial Units in Punjab

6898. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of public sector industrial units set up in Punjab during the last three years;

(b) the total capital invested in these units;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up more public sector units in Punjab during 1988-89; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal and the proposed capital investment ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b) No new Central public sector undertaking with the registered office in the State of Punjab has been set up during the last three years.

(c) and (d) Details of Investment in

new schemes of public sector enterprises during the 7th Plan with their outlay are as under :-

S. No.	New Schemes	7th Plan Outaly (Rs. in crores)
1.	New schemes at Nangal and Bhatinda of National Fertilizers Ltd,	8.82
2.	Auto Foundry Expansion of HMT Ltd.	1.00
	Total	9.82

Centrally assisted industrial projects in Punjab

6899. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Centrally assisted industrial projects in Punjab till date;

(b) the new projects to be set up in Punjab during 1988-89 and 1989-90 and particularly in Hoshiarpur District; and

(c) the time by which such projects are expected to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) The only Central Public Sector Enterprise with its registered office located in the State of Punjab is Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd.

(b) and (c) The new projects to be set up in Punjab during the 7th Plan period i.e, upto 1989-90 as as under :

Sl. No.	New Schemes/Projects
1.	New Schemes at Nangal and Bhatinda of National Fertilisers Ltd.
2.	Auto Foundry Expansion of HMT Ltd., Mohali

As per the available information no new project is to be set up in Hoshiarpur District during the above period.

S.T.D. link with foreign countries

6901. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the cities in India having S.T.D. facility to foreign countries upto end of February, 1988;

(b) whether Government have received representation from Maharashtra for including more places in the State on the international STD network;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government propose to extend more S.T.D. network ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A list of cities in India having S.T.D. facility to foreign countries upto end of March, 1988 is given in the statement below. Those commissioned during March '88 are also indicated in the list.

(b) No specific representations have been received from Maharashtra. However a Lok Sabha question from Shri S.G. Gholap M.P. was admitted for 22-3-1988, as to whether national and International dialling facility to Dombivali and Ambernath is likely to be provided.

(c) Shri S.G. Gholap was replied that the International Dialling facility to Dombivali and Ambernath is likely to be provided during 1989-90.

(d) It is planned to extend STD facility to another 225 places in India during the remaining period of current Five Year Plan. This includes 40 places in Maharashtra.

Statement

Cities of India having STD facilities to Foreign Countries upto the end of March, 1988

Sl. No.	Name of Stations
1.	Agra
2.	Allahabad
3.	Alleppey
4.	Ambala
5.	Amritsar
6.	Asansol
7.	Ahmedabad
8.	Arrah
9.	Adilabad
10.	Abohar
11.	Ananthapur
12.	Amroati
13.	Anakapalli
14.	Aizwal
15.	Alwaye
16.	Adoni
17.	Angamally
18.	Ajmer
19.	Alwar
20.	Attur
21.	Aurangabad
22.	Ambur
23.	Adoor
24.	Ahmednagar
25.	Akola
26.	Attingal
27.	Alagappanagar
28.	Amreli
29.	Aruppukottai
30.	Almora
31.	Arkonam
32.	Arni
33.	Avinashi
34.	Ambasumdrum
35.	Aligarh
36.	Agartala
37.	Anaparthy
38.	Alathur
39.	Bombay
40.	Bhopal
41.	Burnpur
42.	Bahula
43.	Barakar
44.	Belgaum
45.	Bhubaneshwar
46.	Burdwan
47.	Bangalore
48.	Baroda
49.	Bareilly
50.	Bellary
51.	Bhadravay
52.	Bhatinda
53.	Bhimavaram
54.	Bhavnagar
55.	Bagalkotc

56. Bilaspur
57. Bharatpur
58. Beawar
59. Bhavani
60. Burhanpur
61. Bhiwani
62. Bhusawal
63. Bidar
64. Bolepur
65. Badaun
66. Badagara
67. Bodinayakanur
68. Balipatnam
69. Bagdogra
70. Billimora
71. Bajpe
72. Bullandshahar.
73. Bikaner
74. Bijapur
75. Bhillai
76. Belwadi
77. Bantwal
78. Bobbili
79. Betiah
80. Bhagalpur
81. Bangarpet
82. Behrampur (GM)
83. Balasore
84. Baripada
85. Balacheru
86. Bhayandar
87. Ballahgarh..
88. Calcutta
89. Cuttack
90. Coimbatore
91. Chandigarh
92. Chapra
93. Chidambaram
94. Chingleput
95. Chalakudy
96. Chowghat
97. Cherpu
98. Chitraduraga.
99. Chowdwar
100. Coochbehar
101. Chingavanam
102. Chenganur
103. Chingnacherry
104. Chittor
105. Chilakaluripet
106. Chandrapur
107. Chikmagalur
108. Cannanore
109. Cranganore
110. Cuddapah
111. Cambay
112. Channapatna
113. Chaibasa
114. Chickbalpur
115. Chinchwad

116. Channakudi
117. Chittoor-Cochin
118. Cuddalore
119. Coonoor
120. Delhi
121. Dhanabad
122. Darbhanga
123. Durgapur
124. Dharmapuri
125. Davengere
126. Dimapur
127. Darjeeling
128. Dindigul
129. Dalminagar
130. Durg
131. Dowleswaram
132. Dibrugarh
133. Dhubri
134. Dharwad
135. Dehradun
136. Dugiralla
137. Dewas
138. Dholka
139. Dharangandhra
140. Dholpur
141. Dhar
142. Dwarka
143. Daltonganj
144. Ernakulam
145. Erode
146. Eluru
147. Etah
148. Edacochin
149. Faridabad
150. Ferozpur
151. Faizabad
152. Forbesganj
153. Fatehpur
154. Feroke
155. Ghaziabad
156. Gandhinagar
157. Guntur
158. Gujarat
159. Gangtok
160. Gorakhpur
161. Guntakal
162. Gadag
163. Gurgaon
164. Gudore
165. Gwalior
166. Gulbarga
167. Gopichettipalayam
168. Gaya
169. Guwahati
170. Gandhidham
171. Godhra
172. Guruvayur
173. Gandhinagar-Kottayam

174. Guladguda
175. Hiriyur (MSTD)
176. Hyderabad
177. Haldia
178. Hosur
179. Hassan
180. Harihar
181. Hissar
182. Hazaribagh
183. Hapur
184. Hospet
185. Hebaguddi
186. Hubli
187. Hanumankonda
188. Hosour-Sipcot
189. Haveri
190. Howrah
191. Indore
192. Itanagar
193. Iranjalkuda
194. Idukki
195. Imphal
196. Ibrahimpatnam
197. Jamshedpur
198. Jalandhar
199. Jammu
200. Jabalpur
201. Jaipur
202. Jamnagar
203. Jalgaon
204. Jowai
205. Jodhpur
206. Junagadh
207. Jamkhamalia
208. Jaora
209. Jagatpur
210. Jamuriahat
211. Jalna
212. Kanpur
213. Khargpur
214. Kozikode
215. Kakinada
216. Kottayam
217. Kovilpatti
218. Kosikalan
219. Kohima
220. Kodiakanal
221. Kolhapur
222. Karnal
223. Katihar
224. Kottarkkara
225. Kotta
226. Kovilpathy
227. Kunamkulam
228. Khandwa
229. Karwar
230. Kalimpong
231. Krishnagar
232. Kancheekuram

233. Kuzhithurai
234. Karaikudi
235. Karimnagar
236. Kundra
237. Karur
238. Kurnool
239. Kalpetta
240. Kumbakonam
241. Kalpakkam
242. Kangayam
243. Kalyan
244. Kothamanglam
245. Kalol
246. Kittor
247. Kovvur
248. Khanna
249. Kavali
250. Kanyakumari
251. Kothgudem
252. Koppal
253. Kundapur
254. Kolar
255. Kalady
256. Karaikal
257. Kavarathy
258. Kazipet
259. Kurichi
260. Krishnapura
261. Kalka
262. Kheda
263. Kanhangod
264. Kolar Gold Field (KGF)
265. Kayamkulam
266. Kapadwanj
267. Lucknow
268. Ludhiana
269. Lingampally
270. Lungleh
271. Lakhimpur Kheri
272. Lamphalpet
273. Madras
274. Muzaffarpur
275. Mysore
276.
277. Mannargudi
278. Madurai
279. Moradabad
280. Mehoobnagar
281. Mehsana
282. Machillipatnam
283. Malapuram
284. Manjeri
285. Malda
286. Motihari
287. Mettupalayam
288. Mirzapur
289. Meerut
290. Muzaffarnagar
291. Midnapore

292. Mhow
293. Morvi
294. Muvathupuzha
295. Modinagar
296. Morar
297. Mahabalipuram
298. Musiri
299. Melvisharam
300. Margoan
301. Mahuva
302. Monghyr
303. Mathura
304. Mainpuri
305. Mussorie
306. Mandsaur
307. Manchannallur
308. Morena
309. Mandya (MSTD)
310. Madikere (MSTD)
311. Mayiladuthurai
312. Madhukkarai
313. Mohal
314. Mannar
315. Minicoy
316. Neamatpur
317. Narakkal
318. Nagapattinam
319. Nadiad
320. Nagpur
321. Neyyatinkara
322. Nalgonda
323. Nasik
324. Nellore
325. Nandyal
326. Nagarcoil
327. Namakkal
328. Nainital
329. Neyveli
330. Nandigama
331. Nippani (MSTD)
332. Nizamabad
333. Nanjangud
334. Nagaur
335. Nelikuppam
336. Nagamlapudukottai
337. Ooty
338. Ongole
339. Ollur
340. Orai
341. Olavahkode
342. Othakkadal
343. Othukull
344. Pathankot
345. Pune
346. Palghat
347. Patna
348. Panaji
349. Patiala
350. Pattancheru

351. Palakole
352. Pondicherry
353. Panipat
354. Pudukottai
355. Puttur
356. Palai
357. Pilibhit
358. Pollachi
359. Prodattur
360. Permakudi
361. Palladam
362. Perumbavoor
263. Porbandar
364. Portblair
365. Panvel
366. Yamunanagar
367. Purulia
368. Purendurai
369. Pratapgarh
370. Punalur
371. Palanpur
372. Ponneri
373. Pathanamthitta
374. Penambur
375. Palayamkottai
376. Perianaickkenpalayam
377. Payyannue
378. Puri
379. Paradip
380. Ponani
381. Panchkula
382. Peddapuram
383. Parur
384. Quilon
385. Raibarellly
386. Raniganj
387. Ranchi
388. Ruppanrainpur
389. Raipur
390. Rajamundhry
391. Rajkot
392. Rourkela
393. Rajapalayam
394. Raipura
395. Rampur
396. Rohtak
397. Rasipuram
398. Ranibennur
399. Raichur
400. Ranipet
401. Rewari
402. Rameshwaram
403. Rengunta
404. Rewa
405. Ranipet (Sipcot)
406. Raigarh
407. Ramachanderpuram
408. Roorkee
409. Ravulapalam

410. Surat
411. Salem
412. Shimla
413. Srinagar
414. Shimoga
415. Shahjahanpur
416. Shillong
417. Sattur
418. Sitapur
419. Srikakulam
420. Silliguri
421. Sangil
422. Sangrur
423. Sirsa
424. Sholapur
425. Suri
426. Sonepat
427. Sagar
428. Shertalai
429. Sopore
430. Saharanpur
431. Sirsi
432. Samastipur
433. Sasaram
434. Sangareddi
435. Siwan
436. Savarkundla
437. Sivakasi
438. Shenkottah
439. Sivaganga
410. Sankarancoil
441. Sirkali
442. Seoni
443. Surrendanagar
444. Sankridurg
445. Satna
446. Sathyamanglam
447. Sulur
448. Silaiman
449. Sreekariyam
450. Srirangam
451. Sultanpur
452. Samalkot
453. Sainthia
454. Silchar
455. Sambalpur
456. Sibsagar
457. Surajpur
458. Shrirampur
459. Sindri
460. Somarasampetti
461. Trivandrum
462. Tumkur
463. Thiruvala
464. Ture
465. Thodupuzha
466. Trichur
467. Tirupur
468. Tiruchi

469. Tiruvarur
470. Tirupat
471. Theni
472. Tuticorin
473. Thirumanglam
474. Tadepalligudem
475. Tirunelveli
476. Tenali
477. Tiruchengode
478. Tiruvellore
479. Tiruvanamalli
480. Thurbhe
481. Tanuku
482. Tirutani
483. Talod
484. Tanjore
485. Tenkasi
486. Tiruverumbur
487. Tiruparaithurai
488. Thirunagar
489. Tirur
490. Talipramba
491. Tuni
492. Tallichery
493. Tripunithuria
494. Turbe
495. Unnao
496. Udumalpet
497. Udhampur
498. Udipi
499. Ujjain
500. Udaipur
501. Uthukuli
502. Unjha
503. Ulhasnagar
504. Ullal
505. Udayamparoor
506. Visakhapatnam
507. Vijayawada
508. Varanasi
509. Vallupuram
510. Vellore
511. Virdhunagar
512. Vizianagram
513. Velacoil
514. Veraval
515. Vahiyambadi
516. Vasco
517. Valiyoor
518. Visnagar
519. Vaikam
520. Valsad
521. Warrangal
522. Wardha
523. Whitefield
524. Wankaner
525. Yeotmal

*526. Pithoragarh

*527. Pauri

*528. Patan

*529.	Bijnor
*530.	Srivilliputhur
*531.	Hazipur
*532.	Kulithulai
*533.	Nagore
*534.	Papnasam
*535.	Pandalam
*536.	Mala
*537.	Dhamtari
*538.	Dhenkanal
*539.	Armoor

Note : *Commissioned in March 1988.

Setting up of news unit at Cuttak, Doordarshan Kendra

6902. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the regional news bulletin in Oriya is not being telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack;

(b) whether it is due to the absence of a full-fledged news unit at Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack;

(c) if so, the steps taken to establish a full-fledged news unit at Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack; and

(d) the time by which it will be established ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The necessary staff for the regional news unit at Cuttack has been sanctioned. The regional news bulletin is expected to start by the middle of 1988.

Generation of power through wind energy in Orissa

6903. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a vast scope in Orissa for generating power through wind energy;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase the generation of wind energy in Orissa ;

(c) the schemes undertaken in the Central as well as State sectors to generate power through wind energy sources; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) According to preliminary data from wind survey projects undertaken in the State, there appear to be good possibilities of generating power from wind at certain locations in Orissa.

(b) A wind farm project of .1 MW capacity has been established at Puri in two stages of 550 KW each. The first stage project has already fed nearly 7 lakh units of electricity to the State grid. A 100 KW wind electric generator has been commissioned at Kaipadar. Three 4 KW wind battery chargers are also under installation.

(c) and (d) A total wind farm capacity of 5.75 MW has been established in the country at the following locations : Mandvi (1.1 MW) and Okha (550 KW) in Gujarat; Tuticorin (1.1 MW) and Kayathar 1.35 MW in Tamil Nadu; Puri (1.1 MW) in Orissa and Deogad (550 KW) in Maharashtra. Over 93 lakh units of electricity have been fed to the respective State grids. Several more individual wind electric generators and battery chargers have also been installed in different parts of the country.

Ongoing power projects in Orissa

6904. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the on-going power projects in Orissa;

(b) whether some of those projects are expected to be completed during 1988-89;

(c) if so, the progress made in the completion of those power projects; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) The various on-going power projects in Orissa are Talcher STPS, Ib Valley Thermal Project, Hirakund HEP, Upper Kolab HEP, Upper Kolab Extension HEP, Upper Indravati HEP, Rengali Extension HEP and Potteru HEP.

(b) to (d) The details of the projects expected to be commissioned during 1988-89 are:—

	Name of the Project	Unit	Capacity	Anticipated date of commissioning
(i)	Upper Kolab	3	80 MW	February, 1989
(ii)	Rengali Extention	—	50 MW	February, 1989

[Translation]

District industries centres

6905. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the district industries centres functioning at present, State-wise;

(b) the number of applications pending with these centres, State-wise, and the time by which these will be disposed of; and

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for final processing of these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The number of District Industries Centres functioning in various States and Union Territories are given in the statement below.

(b) and (c) District Industries Centres work as Nodal Agencies at district level to provide all assistance and inputs to the entrepreneurs and all such applications are required to be disposed of promptly. Information about number of applications pending with the Centres is not maintained centrally.

Statement

Number of District Industries Centres functioning in various States/U.Ts

Sl. No	Name of the States/UT	Number of DICs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22

1	2	3
2.	Assam	17
3.	Bihar	39
4.	Gujarat	18
5.	Himachal Pradesh	12
6.	Haryana	12
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	14
8.	Karnataka	19
9.	Kerala	14
10.	Madhya Pradesh	45
11.	Maharashtra	29
12.	Manipur	8
13.	Meghalaya	5
14.	Nagaland	7
15.	Orissa	13
16.	Punjab	12
17.	Rajasthan	27
18.	Sikkim	2
19.	Tamil Nadu	19
20.	Tripura	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	56
22.	West Bengal	16
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
24.	Mizoram	3
25.	Pondicherry	1
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
29.	Chandigarh	1
	Total :	422

[English]

Cities and towns linked with Delhi by S. T. D.

6906. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cities and towns in the country are now connected to New Delhi by S. T. D.; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNCATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) 449 towns/groups of towns are now connected to New Delhi by STD as given in the Statement below.

Statement

Names of Towns/Groups of Towns in the Country connected with Delhi by S. T. D. as on 31.3.1988.

1. Abohar
2. Adoor
3. Adoni
4. Adilabad
5. Agartala
6. Agra
7. Ahmedabad
8. Aizwal
9. Ajmer
10. Akola
11. Aligarh
12. Allahabad
13. Alleppey
14. Alwar
15. Almora
16. Alwaye
17. Ambala
18. Ambasamudran
19. Ambur
20. Amravati
21. Amreli
22. Amritsar
23. Anakapalli
24. Anantpur
25. Alathur
26. Angamally
27. Arkonal
28. Arni
29. Arrah
30. Asansol
31. Attingal
32. Attur
43. Aurangabad
34. Avinashi
35. Anaparthy
36. Badagara
37. Badaun
38. Bagalkot
39. Bagdogra
40. Bajpe
41. Bahula
42. Bangalore
43. Bantwal
44. Barakar
45. Bareilly

46. Beawar
47. Belgaum
48. Bellary
49. Bhadravati (Shimoga)
50. Bharatpur
51. Bhatinda
52. Bhatpara
53. Bhavnagar
54. Bhawani
55. Bhimavaram
56. Bhiwani
57. Bhopal
58. Bhubneshwar
59. Burhanpur
60. Bhusawal
61. Bidar
62. Bikaner
63. Bilaspur
64. Bolpur
65. Bombay
66. Bulandshahr
67. Burdwan
68. Burnpur
69. Balasore
70. Berhampur
71. Bettiah
72. Baripada
73. Bhagalpur
74. Bobbili
75. Calcutta
76. Cannanore (Ballipatnam)
77. Chalakudy
78. Chandigarh
79. Chandrapur
80. Chengannur
81. Chhapra
82. Chidambram
83. Chikbalapur
84. Chickmanglur
85. Chilakaluripet
86. Changancherry
87. Chingavanam
88. Chingalpet
89. Chinsura
90. Chitterdurga
91. Chitoor
92. Chowghat
(Guruvayur, Kunnamkulam)
93. Coimbatore (Sulur)
94. Coochbehar
95. Cranganoor
96. Cudappah
97. Cuttack
98. Chaibasa
99. Katihar
100. Cambay
101. Dalmianagar
102. Darbhanga
103. Darjeeling
104. Davangere

105. Dehradun
106. Dewas
107. Dhanbad
108. Dharmapuri
109. Dharangadhra
110. Dholka
111. Dholpur
112. Dhubri
113. Dibrugarh
114. Dimapur
115. Dindigul
116. Durg (Bhilai)
117. Durgapur
118. Dwarka
119. Dhenkanal
120. Eluru
121. Erankulam (Cochin Udyamperur)
122. Erode
123. Etah
124. Faizabad
125. Ferozepur
126. Forbesganj
127. Fatehpur
128. Gadag
129. Gandhidham
130. Gandhinagar
131. Gangtok
132. Gaya
133. Gopichettipalayam
134. Godhra
135. Gorakhpur
136. Gudiwada
137. Gudur
138. Gulbarga
139. Guntakal
140. Guntur
141. Gurgaon
142. Guwahati (Dispur, Jhalukbari)
143. Gwalior
144. Guladgod
145. Haldia
146. Hapur
147. Harihar
148. Hassan
149. Hazaribagh
150. Hebbagudi
151. Hissar
152. Hospet
153. Hosur
154. Hubli (Bharwar, Vidyanagar)
155. Hyderabad
156. Iddukki
157. Imphal
158. Indore
159. Irinjalkuda
160. Itanagar
161. Jabalpur
162. Jaipur
163. Jalandhar
164. Jalgaon

165. Jamkhambhalia
166. Jammu
167. Jamnagar
168. Jamshedpur
169. Joara
170. Jodhpur
171. Jowai
172. Junagarh
173. Kakinada
174. Kalimpong
175. Kalol
176. Kalpakkam
177. Kalpeta
178. Kalyan (Ulhasnagar)
179. Kancheepuram
180. Kangayam
181. Kanpur
182. Kanyakumari
183. Karaikal
184. Karaikudi
185. Karimnagar
186. Karnal
187. Karur
188. Karwar
189. Kavali
190. Kavarathy
191. Khammam
192. Khandwa
193. Khanna
194. Kharagpur
195. Khuzhithurai
196. Kittoor
197. Kodaikanal
198. Kohima
199. Kolar
200. Kolhapur
201. Koppal
202. Kosikalan
203. Kota
204. Kothagudam
205. Kothamangalam
206. Kottarkara
207. Kottayam (Kanjikuzhi)
208. Kovilpatti
209. Kozikode (Calicut)
210. Krishnanagar
211. Krishnapur
212. Kumbakonam
213. Kundapur
214 Kundara
215. Kurnool
216. Kovvur
217. Kalka
218. Kalady
219. Kheda
220. Kalamboli (Raballe, Navseva, Turbre, Vashi)

221. Lucknow

222. Ludhiana

223. Machilipatnam

224. Medikara
(Mercara)

225. Madras

226. Madurai

227. Mahabalipuram

228. Mahaboobnagr

229. Mahuva

230. Mainpuri

231. Malda

232. Malapuram

233. Mandsaur

234. Mangalore
(Ullal, Penambur)

235. Manjeri

236. Manargudi

237. Margoa

238. Mathura

239. Mayuram
(Mayiladuthurai)

240. Mehsana

241. Meerut

242. Methupalayam

243. Midnapur

244. Modinagar

245. Munger

246. Motihari

247. Moradabad

248. Morvi

249. Morena

250. Musiri

251. Mussoorie

252. Muvathupuzha

253. Muzaffarnagar

254. Muzaffarpur

255. Mysore (Belwadi)

256. Nadiad

257. Nagapatinam

258. Nagarcoil

259. Nagaur

260. Nagpur

261. Nainital

262. Nalgonda

263. Namakkal

264. Nandyal

265. Nandigama

166. Nanjangude

267. Narakkal

268. Nasik

269. Nellikuppam

270. Nellore

271. Neyyatinkara

272. Nayamatpur

273. Neyveli

274. Nizamabad.

275. Ongole

276. Ooty

277. Orai

278. Palai
279. Palakole
280. Palanpur
281. Palghat (Olavakode)
282. Palliadam
283. Panipat
284. Panjim
285. Panvel
286. Parmakudy
387. Patancheru
288. Pathankot
289. Pathnamthitta
290. Patiala
291. Perundurai
292. Perumbavoor
293. Perundurai
294. Pilibhit
295. Polachi
296. Pondicherry
297. Ponneri
298. Porbander
299- Portblair
300. Pratapgarh
301. Prodatur
302. Pudukottai
303. Pune
304. Punalur
305. Putur
306. Paradip
307. Perrur
308. Payyanur
309. Puri
310. Rai Bareilly
311. Raichur
312. Raigarh
313. Raipur
314. Rajamundry
315. Rajapalayam
316. Rajkot
317. Rajpura
318. Rameshwaram
319. Rampur
320. Ranchi
321. Ranibannur
322. Raniganj
323. Ranipet
324. Rasipuram
325. Rewa
326. Rewari
327. Rohtak
328. Roopnarainpur
329. Rourkela
330. Ravulapalam
331. Saharanpur
332. Salem
333. Samastipur
334. Sangareddy
335. Sangli
336. Sangrur

337. Sankarankoil
338. Sasaram
339. Satna
340. Sattur
341. Savarkundla
342. Seoni
343. Shahjahanpur
344. Sankaridurg
345. Shankottah
346. Shertalai
347. Shillong
348. Shimla
349. Sholapur
350. Silchar
351. Silliguri
352. Sirkali
353. Sirsa
354. Sirsi
355. Sitapur
356. Sivganga
357. Sivakashi
358. Siwan
359. Sonepat
360. Sirikakulam
361. Srinagar
362. Sultanpur
363. Surat
364. Surendranagar
365. Suri
366. Samalkot
367. Sambalpur
368. Satyamanglam
369. Sagar
370. Talod
371. Thanjavur
372. Tenkashi
373. Tanaku
374. Tenali
375. Tadepalligudam
376. Thodupuzha
377. Theni
378. Tirumanglam
379. Tirunelveli (Palayamkottai)
380. Trichengode
381. Trichy (Tiruvermbur)
382. Tirupathy (Renigunta and Tirumalla)
383. Tirupur
384. Tiruttani
385. Tiruvalla
386. Tiruvarur
387. Tiruvallore
388. Tribeni
389. Trichur (Algappanagar, Ollbr and Cherpu)
390. Trivandrum
391. Tumkur
392. Tura
393. Tuticorin
394. Taliparamba

395. Tirur
396. Tuni
397. Udaipur
398. Udhampur
399. Udipi
400. Udamalpet
401. Ujjain
402. Unnao
403. Unjha
404. Uthukuli
405. Valparai
406. Viniyamabadi
407. Vadodara
408. Valsad
409. Varnasi
410. Vasco
411. Velliyur
412. Vellore
413. Veravel
414. Vijayawada (Poranki)
415. Villupuram
416. Virudhnagar
417. Vishakhapatnam
418. Visnagar
419. Vizianagram
420. Vaikom
421. Vellakoil
422. Warangal (Hanamkonda, Ibrahimpatnam and Kozipet)
423. Wankaner
424. Whitefiled
425. Wardha
426. Yamunanagar
427. Yeotmal
428. Ahmednagar
429. Arupukottai
430. Billimora
431. Bangarpet
432. Bodinayanur
433. Duggurala
434. Dhar
435. Jamuriahat
436. Lakhimpurkheri
437. Lingampally
438. Mhow
439. Mannar
440. Mirzapur
441. Minicoy
442. Quilon
443. Roorkee
444. Surajpur
445. Sopore

Stations with only incoming STD from Delhi

1. Doweleswaram
2. Peddupuram
3. Mavelikara
4. Andal

Note : Places available through the STD code have been listed under the same Serial within brackets.

Industries in Orissa

6907. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medium and major industries set up in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of industries out of them which have gone into production;

(c) whether some of those units have fallen sick;

(d) if so, the reasons of their sickness; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to revive those units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) During the Sixth Five Year Plan period i. e. 1980-81 to 1984-85, 57 industrial licences (including 14 Carry-on-Business licences) were granted for setting up of industries in Orissa.

An industrial licence is granted with an initial validity period of two years within which the entrepreneur is expected to commence commercial production. However, further extensions in the validity period of the industrial licences are granted on justifiable grounds. Specific information about units which have gone into production is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Industry.

(c) Data on sick Industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. According to the latest informatian available from RBI, as at the end of December, 1986, 10 large scale and 6489 small scale units were reported to be sick in the State of Orissa.

(d) A number of causes, both internal and external often operating in combination, have been responsible for industrial sickness. Some of the principal causes are faulty planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources inadequate attention to R & D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequate demand, shortage of raw materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

(e) For revival of sick industrial units, Government of India have a uniform policy for the whole country including the State of Orissa. Some of the important aspects of the same are as follows:—

(i) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monetoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(iii) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evole rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sectors.

(v) Government of India introduced a 'Margin Money Scheme' with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. Under the liberalised scheme, the maximum amount of assistance per Unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000.

Break-up of TV Programme Time

6908 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the language break up the TV programme time on the national hook-up during 1985, 1986 and 1987;

(b) the time taken by advertisement;

(c) the break-up of the advertising time, language-wise; and

(d) whether there is a tendency towards increasing use of English in the TV programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The language wise break-up of TV programmes on National hook-up for the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 is given in statement-I below.

(b) and (c) The year wise details of the time taken by advertisements on the National hook-up and their language wise break-up are given in statement-II below.

(d) No, Sir. The figures given in Annexure-I would show that the use of English in TV programmes on the national hook-up is decreasing gradually.

Statement-I

Language-wise breake up of TV Programmes
On the National Hook-up

Language	1985		1986		1987	
	Duration in mts.	Percentage	Duration in mts.	Percentage	Duration in mts.	Percentage
English	20 745	47	24,935	44	24,912	42
Hindi	19,744	44	26,551	47	26,394	45
No Language Programmes	2,493	6	2,581	4	3,408	6
Other Indian Languages	1 250	3	1,631	3	1,953	3
Miscellaneous (Slides/Fillers/ Announcement/ Commercial)	103	—	825	2	2,194	4
Total :	44,335	100	56,524	100	58,861	100

Statement-II

I. The year-wise details of the time taken by advertisements on the National hook-up are as under :—

Year	Time
1985	44 Hours 33 minutes
1986	69 Hours 22 minutes
1987	57 Hours 49 minutes

II. The year-wise break-up of the advertising time on the National hook-up by language is as under :—

Year	Language	Percentage of total time
1985	Hindi	67
	English	33
1986	Hindi	77
	English	23
1987	Hindi	74.5
	English	25.5

Research Studies conducted by NISIET

6909. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of research studies conducted by the Behavioural Sciences Division of the National Institute of Small Industry and Extension Training (NISIET), Hyderabad during the last three years; and

(b) who sponsored them and what are the findings of the above studies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Behavioural Science Division of National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training (NISIET), Hyderabad has undertaken one research study during last three years titled 'Study of Differential Characteristics of Successful and Unsuccessful Self Employed Persons in Twin Cities.

(b) The research study was undertaken by NISIET with their own funds. The main findings of the study are that the personal characteristics like age, place of birth, caste, level of formal education/parent education/income/occupation do not influence the success or failure of the venture. The successful self-employed person were found to be motivated more by the desire to earn more. Major problem faced by the self-employed relate to cut-throat competition, non-availability of skilled labour and delayed payment from clients.

Procurement of Rare Photographs and Speeches of DR. B.R. Ambedkar

6910. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made by Government to procure rare photographs and speeches of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and documentaries on his life and struggle against the social evil of untouchability of Hindu society from public or Government institutions in India and abroad;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K L. BHAGAT) : (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. Details are given in the statement below.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Films Division :

In the past Films Division has produced and or released following documentary films and newsreels with direct or indirect bearing on the life and works of Dr. Ambedkar :—

1. "Dr. B.R. Ambedkar" : This films was produced in 1981 and released on 16.10.1981 in the theatrical circuit.
2. "Mahapurush Dr. Ambedker" : This was produced by Government of Maharashtra in 1969 and released by the films Division on their theatrical circuit on 11.4.1969.
3. "We the People of India" : A film on "Framing of India's Constitution" under the series of films on India's struggle for freedom produced by the Films Division in 1986 and released on its theatrical circuit on 14.2.1986.
4. "Ordinances, Arrests and Elections" : A films on freedom movement under series of *India's struggle for freedom, produced by the Films Division in* 1985 and released on its theatrical circuit on 15.3.1986.
5. **Indian News Review No. 419** : "Dr. Ambedkar becomes Buddhist" released on 26.10.1956.
6. **Indian News Review No. 425** :(Special Edition) on "death of Dr. Ambedkar" released on 8.12.1956.
7. **Indian News Review No. 863** : "Dr. Ambedkar Jayanti 74th birth anniversary" released on 23.4.1965.
8. **Indian News Review No. 915** : "Dr. Ambedkar Jayanti 75th birth anniversary" released on 22.4.1966,
9. **Indian News Review No. 1542**— "Dr. Ambedkar statue unveiled released on 5.5.1978.

For producing the above mentioned documentary films and newsreels all possible efforts were made by the Films Division to tap sources like the Lok Sabha Secretariat, Photo Division, various newspapers, Nehru Museum and National Library, to collect photographs, speeches, documents and film material etc. Some excerpts of Dr. Ambedkar's voice recording were produced from Archival Section of All India Radio. Some photographs and documents concerning Dr. Ambedkar during Poona Pact negotiations in 1934 were also collected and used in documentary film entitled "ORDINANCES, ARRESTS AND ELECTIONS".

Press Information Bureau :

PIB has on its record some photographs of Dr. Ambedker which related to his official activities.

Doordarshan :

Doordarshan is building up an Archive of rare and important materials for telecasting. Help of authentic published materials as well as films Library of Films Division is taken when they are found suitable for any such programmes.

All India Radio :

All India Radio has preserved a recording containing excerpts from the speech in English made by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly, for a duration of about 11 minutes. The Transcription Services of British Broadcasting Corporation have been approached recently by All India Radio to ascertain availability of the recordings of the speeches by Dr. Ambedkar at the two different sessions of the Round Table Conference held at London with a view to procuring them for All India Radio's Archives.

Publications Division :

The Publications Division has brought out a biography of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar under the 'Builders of Modern India Series.'

Issue of Commemorative stamps on National Leaders

6911. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for issue of commemorative stamps on national leaders and eminent personalities on more than one occasion;

(b) the names of national leaders and eminent personalities in whose memory commemorative stamps have been issued more than once with dates thereof in each case and the occasions;

(c) whether Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Vichar March, Delhi has requested Government to issue a commemorative stamp on Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to mark the occasion of drawing water from Chandar Tank, Mahar to perpetuate his struggle for human rights for the untonchables and eradication of untouchability; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) There are no specific critaria for issue of commemorative stamps on national leaders and eminent personalities on more than one occasion. However, more than one stamp has been issued in case of some such personalities depending upon the stature of these personalities.

(b) A list mentioning the names of national leaders and eminent personalities in whose memory commemorative stamps have been issued more than once alongwith their dates of issue and occasions is given in the statement below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal for issue of stamp on this personality was placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee for consideration alongwith other proposals at its last meeting held on 21.1.1988 but was not endorsed by the Committee.

Statement

List of perosnalities on whom more than one Commemopative/Special Postage Stamps have been issued

S. No.	Name of personality	Date of Issue	Occasion
1	2	3	4
1.	Mahatma Gandhi	15.8.1948 (Set of 4 stamps)	First Anniversary of Independance.
		2.10.1986 (Set of 4 stamps)	Birth Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi.
		15.8.1973 (Gandhi & Nehru)	26th Anniversary of India's Independance.
2.	Jawahar Lal Nehru	12.6.1964	Nehru Mourning Issue.
		12.12.1967 (Nehru & Nagaland)	4th Anniversary of Inauguration of Nagaland. The Stamps symbolises Nehru's profound interest in the welfare of Naga People.
3.	Indira Gandhi	19.11.1984 31.1.1985	67th Birth Anniversary. To pay homages to Mrs. Indira Gandhi.
		31.10.1985	First Death Anniversary.
		19.11.1985	26th Birth Anniversary.
4.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	13.5.1962	On the occasion of retirement being the first president of India.
		3.12.1984	Birth Centenary.
5.	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose	23.1.1964 (Set of 2 stamps)	67th Birth Anniversary.
6.	Shri Aurobindo	15.8.1964	92nd Birth Anniversary.
		15.8.1972	Birth Centenary.
7.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj	17.4.1961	334th Birth Anniversary.
		2.6.1974	Tricentenary of the coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
8.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	14.4.1966	75th Birth Anniversary.
		14.4.1973	82nd Birth Anniversary.

1	2	3	4
9.	Ghalib	1.10.1952	Included in the set of six stamps issued in honour of Indian Saints and Poets.
		17.2.1969	Birth Centenary.
10.	Rebindra Nath Tagore	1.10.1952	Included in the set of six stamps issued in honour of Indian Saints and Poets.
		7.5.1961	Birth Centenary.
		8.5.1987	126th Birth Anniversary.
11.	Vallabhbhai Patel	31.10.1965	90th Birth Anniversary.
		31.10.1976	Birth Centenary.
12.	C. Rajagopalachari	25.12.1973	First Death Anniversary.
		10.12.1978	Birth Centenary.

Telecast of Kathakali Serial

6912. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government propose to telecast a Kathakali serial on Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Government have received a proposal from a private organisation for production of a serial on Kathakali. No decision on the proposal has yet been taken.

Power Project sanctioned for Kerala

6913. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any power projects were sanctioned for Kerala in 1986-87 and 1987-88 upto date; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) The details of the Power Projects Sanctioned for Kerala since 1.4 1986 are given below :

Sl. No.	Name of Power Project	Cabacity (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Malankara Hydro-Electric Project	6
2.	Peppara Hydro-Electric Project	3

1	2	3
3.	Chimoni Hydro-Electric Project	2.5
4.	*Puyankutty Hydro-Electric Project	240

*Planning Commission's approval is subject to the State Government obtaining forest clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Break-up of rupee from size of Crude Oil

6914. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA : Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the break-up of rupee realised from sale of oil for 1986-87 as royalty to the State Government, Sales Tax to the State Government, Cess to Union Government, Income Tax to Union Government, profit before dividend to the oil producer and cost of production; and

(b) the total annual value of petroleum products in terms of rentention price attributable to the crude oil produced in Assam during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINITTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The break-up of a rupee realised by Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) from the sale of crude oil for 1986-87 is as below :

	ONGC (Paise)	OIL (Paise)
(i) as royalty to the State/Central Govts.	13	13
(ii) as sales tax to the State Govts.	4	4
(iii) as cess to the Union Government	20	20
(iv) as income tax to the Union Government	11	9
(v) as profit before dividend to oil producers	29	20
(vi) as cost of production	23	34
	100	100

(b) The total annual value of petroleum products in terms of retention price attributable to crude produced in Assam based on average of 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is Rs. 1005.74 crorss(Approx.) per annum.

[Translation]

Regional Programmes in Bhojpuri and Awadhi Languages

6915. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhojpuri and Awadhi languages are included in the regional programmes of Doordarshan; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Supply of LPG and kerosene to Ladakh

6916. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Environmental Hazard in Ladakh" appearing in the Hindustan Times, dated 8 February, 1988;

(b) if so, whether any schemes have been devised for supplying LPG and Kerosene to the hilly areas to save the cutting of forest wealth for cooking; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which LPG connections are likely to be given to the hilly areas on a large scale ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Oil Industry is covering in a phased manner towns/cities in the country including hilly areas with population of around 20,000 and above and which offer adequate potential for economically viable marketing of LPG. In the hilly areas, such distributorships are being set up also through the Divisional Development or similar Corporations of the State Government. As regards supplies of kerosene allocations made by Government are placed at the disposal of the respective States/Union Territories for retail distribution;

(c) LPG connections in the country, including in the hill areas, will continue to be released under the annual programme of the oil Industry for enrolment of new customers, subject to augmentation in the availability of LPG and in the bottling capacity.

Petroleum and Gas-based Projects in Assam

6917. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and other details of the petroleum and gas-based projects cleared during the last three years in Assam and the outlay of each such projects; and

(b) the names of the projects to be located in Assam pending with Union Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) In 1987, Government has cleared one Captive Power Plant of ONGC based on gas turbine generator at a cost of Rs. 26.03 crores to meet the internal power requirements for oil fields at Lakwa, Geleki and Rudrasagar in Assam.

OIL/ONGC have also made additional commitments of gas of which the major consumers are HFCL, ASEB and NEEPCO'S proposed power plant at Kathalguri. OIL is in the process of commissioning and generating additional quantity of electricity using the waste heat of existing gas based power plant at Duliajan. The outlay of waste heat captive project of OIL is Rs. 17.55 crores.

(b) First stage clearance has already been given for the modernisation of Digboi refinery. Final reply from Assam Government is awaited on the Accord refinery proposed to be set up in the Central Public Sector.

Gas based power plants

6918. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal some gas based power plants by the National Thermal Power Corporation;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has since been cleared by Government and the World Bank; and

(c) the names of the companies to which contracts for the setting up of the power plants are proposed to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c) Government have approved the setting up, with

World Band assistance, of three gas-based combined Cycle power project at Kawas in Gujarat (600 MW), Auraiya in UP (600 MW) and Anta in Rajasthan (430 MW) by the National Thermal Power Corporation. Telex of Awards for main plant turn-key contracts have been issued to M/s. ALSTHOM, France, M/s Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan and M/s. Brown Boveri Corpn, West Germany for the Kawas, Auraiya and Anta projects respectively.

Promotion to Postal Asstt./Sorting Assistant Cadre in Delhi Postal Circle

6919. SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officials in Delhi Postal Circle (Postal and RMS) who had qualified the LGOs Examination in 1983 for promotion to Postal Assistant/Sorting Assistant Cadre and completed prescribed training up to March 1985 but not yet promoted as Postal Assistant/Sorting Assistant;

(b) if so, the number of such officials and number of SC/ST among them separately;

(c) the number of vacancies occurred in Postal Assistant and Sorting Assistant Cadres due to retirement, death, resignation promotion etc. during 1985, 1886 and 1987;

(d) the number of unfilled reserved vacancies, year-wise and cadre-wise;

(e) the reasons for not promoting SC/ST qualified/trained officials so far; and

(f) whether the officials who qualified the same Examination in 1987 and are getting training since 25-1-1988 will be promoted after the officials mentioned above; if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total No. of such official	No. of SC	No. of ST	No. of OC
(i) Postal 6	1	1	4
(ii) RMS 6	1	2	3

(c)	1985-86	1987
	53	75

(d)	1985-86		1987	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
(i) Postal Asstt.	2	1	Result yet to be declared	
(ii) Sorting Asstt.	Nil	Nil	No examination for SA held	

(e) They were declared successful as surplus candidates and as such could not be accommodated for want of vacancies. Now, order have been issued to accommodate them against the vacancies available in the units other than the parent units.

(f) Yes, Sir.

Foreign collaborations Approval to M/s. Kothari Gereral Food Corporation Ltd.

6920. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign collaboration approval granted to M/s. Kothari General Food Corporation Ltd. had a specific clause that no foreign trade mark would be used for sales in India by that company;

(b) if so, whether it has been implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the value of export commitment made by M/s. Kothari Foods at the time of getting the foreign collaboration approval and whether it has been fulfilled, full details in this regard; and

(e) when was the export to be started that what guarantee were taken to ensure that the exports were made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) M/s KGFCL use the trade mark 'Tang' on a powdered food beverage being test marketed by them since June, 1987. They have informed that the said trade mark has been assigned to them by M/s General Food Corporation of USA and that they are now the owners of this trade mark in India.

(d) There is no condition regarding exports in the foreign collaboration approval granted to M/s KGFCL. However, the Industrial Licence granted to them for the manufacture of soluble coffee (freeze-dried etc.,) contains the following condition regarding exports:—

> "5(1). The unit shall undertake an export obligation for a minimum value of Rs. 99.60 crores during the first 5 years and the export obligation will be met by export of soluble coffee(freeze-dried) and (spray-dried) of its own manufacture and other licensed product. If for any reason, commencement of manufacture of freeze-dried coffee is delayed, the company shall export 60% of the value of production of freeze-dried coffee for a period of five years from the date of commencement of the manufacture of this item, irrespective of the date of commencement of such manufacture, i.e., whether the manufacture commences within the period of first five years of export obligation or subsequently."

(e) As per the prescribed procedure, M/s. KGFCL executed a legal agreement with the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Madras in Nov., 87 towards fulfilment of the above mentioned export obligation.

M/s. KGFCL have informed that based on their current plans, they hope to achieve export earnings of Rs. 16 crores in 1988, Rs. 27 crores in 1989 and Rs. 30 crores per annum there after.

Setting up of digital exchanges

6921. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to set up one digital exchange daily from 1 April, 1988;

(b) if so, the total number of digital exchanges proposed to be set up during 1988-89; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 410-subject to availability of equipment.

(c) List of Exchanges is given in the statement below.

Statement

Allotment of C-DOT 128 port. RAXs

Sl. No	Name of Exchange	Name of Distt.
1.	2	3
Andhra Pradesh Circle		
1.	Dubbak	Kurnool
2.	Gowra Ram	,,
3.	Narain Khed	,,
4.	Kanipakam	Chittoor
5.	Aragonda	,,
6.	Bangarupalem	,,
7.	Yadmani	,,
8.	Aswaraopet	Khammam
9.	Kallur	,,
10.	Taliada	,,
11.	Prashantinilayam	Anantpur
Assam State		
1.	Pathsala	Barpetta
2.	Mankachar	Dhubri
3.	Abhaypuri	Goalpara
4.	Bijni	Kokrajhar
5.	Sapatgram	,,
6.	Umarangero	N-Cachar hills
7.	Tihu	Nalbari
8.	Jagi Road	Nowgong
9.	Lonka	,,
10.	Lumding	,,
11.	Marigaon	,,
12.	Simulguri	Sibsagar
13.	Ghahigaon	Sonitpur
14.	Udalguri	,,

1	2	3
15.	Lala	Cachar (IDN)
16.	Lakhimpur	,,
17.	Udarband	,,
18.	Amguri	Jorhat (IND)
19.	Borpathar	,,
20.	Titabar	,,
Bihar State		
1.	Masrak	Chapra
2.	Marharwa	,,
3.	Sonpur	,,
4.	Lawriya	Champaran West
5.	Nar Katiaganj	,,
6.	Ramnagar	,,
7.	Araraj	Champaran East
8.	Barachakia	,,
9.	Daka	,,
10.	Sugauli	,,
11.	Ghoghardihia	Madhubani
12.	Laukaha	,,
13.	Nirmali	,,
14.	Sakari	,,
15.	Bundu	Ranchi
16.	Kanke	,,
17.	Muri	,,
18.	Patory	Samastipur
19.	Pusa	,,
20.	Rosera	,,
21.	Wani	,,
22.	Bairgamia	,,

1	2	3
23.	Banmankhi	Purnea (IDN)
24.	Gurubazar	Katihar (IDN)
25.	Yogbani	Purnea (IDN)
26.	Warsaliganj	Nawada
27.	Janakpur Rd.	Sitamarhi
28.	Sheohar	"
29.	Runisaidpur	"
30.	Kodarma	Hazaribagh
Gujarat Circle		
1.	Aglod	Mehsana
2.	Balisana	"
3.	Bhilwana	"
4.	Vanakbori TPS	Kheda
5.	Ras	"
6.	Sandasr	"
7.	Chital	Amreli
8.	Dungar	"
9.	Kunkavav	"
10.	Liliyamota	"
Haryana State		
1.	Kalayat	Jind
2.	Pilukhera	"
3.	Nisang	Karnal
4.	Jundala	"
5.	Madlanda	"
6.	Babian	Kurukshetra
7.	Thel	"
8.	Bawal	Mohindergarh

1	2	3
9.	Kanini	Mohindergarh
10.	Kund	,,
11.	Kosli	Rohtak
12.	Kharkhoda	Sonepat
13.	Beri	Rohtak
14.	Khewra	Sonepat
15.	Rai	,,
16.	Mullana	Ambala (KDN Distt.)
17.	Saha	—do—
18.	Bilaspur	—do—
19.	Raipur Rani	—do—
20.	Shahzadpur	—do—
Himachal Pradesh		
1.	Bariana	Bilaspur
2.	Bakloh	Chamba
3.	Bhawarna	Kangra
4.	Jaisinghpur	—do—
5.	Paragpur	—do—
6.	Rahan	—do—
7.	Gazta	Simla
8.	Nankheri	—do—
9.	Narkanda	—do—
10.	Padhara	—do—
11.	Shoghi	—do—
12.	Ghail	Solan
13.	Darlaghat	—do—
14.	Kunihar	—do—
15.	Amb	Una
16.	Santokhgar	—do—

1	2	3
17.	Barsar	Hamirpur
18.	Bhota	—do—
19.	Jah	—do—
20.	Sujanpur	—do —
J & K Circle		
1.	Kazigund	Anantnag
2.	Bijbehara	—do—
3.	Kulgam	—do—
4.	Pandipur	Baramulla
5.	Pattan	—do—
6.	Baderwah	Doda
7.	Bototo	—do—
8.	Ramban	— do —
9.	Mendhar	Pooch
10.	Surankot	—do—
11.	Tral	Pulwana
12.	Shopian	—do—
13.	Sumbal	Srinagar
14.	Canderwal	—do—
15.	Jawahar	Rajouri
16.	Nowshera	—do—
17.	Sunderbani	—do—
18.	Bishnah	Jammu IDN Distt.
19.	Miran sahib	—do—
20.	Vijaypur	—do—
Karnataka Circle		
1.	V. C. Chatra	Mysore
2.	Begur	—do—
3.	Terakanambedi	—do—

1	2	3
4.	Saligramma	Mysore
5.	Hullahalli	—do—
6.	Suttur	—do—
7.	Kalyanur	Kolar
8.	vodogur	—do—
9.	Bethamangala	—do—
10.	Rajupet Road	—do—
Kerala Circle		
1.	Kallara	Trivandrum
2.	Karakonam	—do—
3.	Madanvillaperumathura	—do—
4.	Pacha-Palode	—do—
5.	Ambalathuzha	Kesargode
6.	Kudyachoor	Kottayam
7.	Arangothukara	Trichur
8.	Mullaurkera	—do—
9.	Kurichikara	—do—
10.	Punnala	—do—
11.	Agathy	Lakshadweep
12.	Amini	—do—
13.	Chatlat	—do—
14.	Kalpeni	—do—
M. P. Circle		
1.	Govindgarh	Rewa
2.	Narsinghgarh	Rajgarh
3.	Waidhan	Sidhi
4.	Sarni	Betul
5.	Raghogarh (vijaipur)	Guna
6.	Timarni	Hosangabad

1	2	3
7.	Ba Bai	—do—
8.	Sobagpur	—do—
9.	Malankhand	Bilaghat
10.	Katangi	—do—
11.	Pendra Road	Bilaspur
12.	Gevra Project	—do—
13.	Kotgora	—do—
14.	Depalpur	Indore
15.	Gantampura	—do—
16.	Sanwer	—do—
17.	Manpur	—do—
18.	Baena	Raipur
19.	Beresia	Bhopal IDN
20.	Misrod	—do—
21.	Nasrullaganj	Sehore
22.	Nagod	Satna
23.	Jaitwara	—do—
24.	Rajgarh	Dhar
25.	Petlawad	Jhabua
26.	Beohari	Shahdol
27.	Jashpurnagar	Raigarh
28.	Sarangarh	— do—
29.	Kavarda	Rajnandgoon
30.	Garhakota	Sagar
31.	Rehli	—do—
32.	Chapra	Seoni
33.	Seoni	Betul
34.	Maksi	Shajapur
35.	Benmore	Morena

1	2	3
36.	Nayagoan	Mandaaur
37.	Thandla	Jhabua
38.	Alirajpur	Jhabua
39.	Sanchi	Raisen
40.	Baikunthpur	Sagrija
Maharashtra Circle		
1.	Someshwar Nagar	Pune
2.	Khedalezunce	—do—
3.	Lasurna	- do—
4.	Bori	—do—
5.	Varasi Jite	Kolaba
6.	Kolad	—do—
7.	Parali	—do—
8.	Borlimandla	—do—
9.	Chowk	—do—
10.	Ajiwali	- do—
11.	Aldona	Goa
12.	Assonora	—do—
13.	Chorao	—do—
14.	Collem	—do—
15.	Cortaliam	—do—
16.	Mandem	—do—
17.	Mordol	—do—
18.	Nerul	—do—
19.	Pale	—do—
20.	Pernem	—do –
21.	Pilar	—do—
22.	Suepem	—do—
23.	Sanguem	—do—

1	2	3
24.	Siolim	—do—
25.	Shiroda	—do—
26.	Tiska	—do—
27.	Valpoi	—do—
28.	Varca	—do—
29.	Ashti	Wardha
30.	Koranja	—do—
31.	Suidhi	—do—
32.	Samudorpur	—do—
33.	Deoli	—do—
34.	Sinerwahi	Chanderpur
35.	Olajori Khadan	—do—
36.	Gond Pipri	—do—
37.	Nagbhir	—do—
38.	Bhadrawati	—do—
Manipur N. E. Circle		
1.	Bishanpur	Bishanpur
2.	Chandel	Tengnopal
3.	Ukhrul	Ukhrul
Meghalaya		
1.	Barapani	E. Khasi hills ID
2.	Burnihat	—do—
3.	Cherrapunji	—do—
Mizoram		
1.	Saiha	Chintuiphil
2.	Champai	Aizwal IDN
3.	Kalasib	—do—
Nagaland		
1.	Naginimora	Mon

1	2	3
2.	Mon	Mon
3.	Zunleboto	Zunleboto
Tripura		
1.	Kwnarghat	North Tripura
2.	Amarpur	South Tripura
3.	Bajonia	—do—
4.	Agartala Airport	West Tripura
5.	Khowai	—do—
6.	Sonamura	—do—
7.	Teliamura	—do—
Arunachal Pradesh		
1.	Tawang	Tawang
2.	Seppa	E. Kameng
3.	Deomali	Tirap
4.	Changlong	—do—
5.	Amini	Dibang valley
6.	Roing	Dibang valley
7.	Banderdewa	Lower Subansari
	Orissa Circle	
1.	Banki	Cuttak
2.	Kuoanga	—do—
3.	Patamundai	—do—
4.	Tirtol	—do—
5.	Basta	Balasore
6.	Chandubali	—do—
7.	Jaleswar	—do—
8.	Kajnilgiri	—do—
9.	Attabora	Sambalpur
10.	Belpaha	—do—

1	2	3
11.	Deogarh	—do—
12.	Kuohindia	—do—
13.	Ganjam	Ganjam
14.	Gopalpur	—do—
15.	Hinjilikat	—do—
16.	Kabisurya nagar	—do—
17.	Balimela	Koraput
18.	Malkangiri	—do—
19.	Maniguda	—do—
20.	Umerkote	—do—
Punjab Circle		
1.	Kotfatuhi	Hoshiarpur
2.	Bohan	—do—
3.	Bullowal	—do—
4.	Garhdiwala	—do—
5.	Alwalpur	Jalandhar
6.	Behram	—do—
7.	Rurka Kalan	—do—
8.	Hathoor	Ludhian
9.	Sidhwanet	—do—
10.	Payal	—do—
11.	Maloud	—do—
12.	Banur	Patiala
13.	Lalru	—do—
14.	Chinarthal	—do-
15.	Amrgarh	Sangrur
16.	Dhirba	—do—
17.	Kupkalan	—do—
18.	Longowal	—do—

1	2	3
19.	Sularghat	—do—
20.	Muhelkalan	—do—
Rajasthan Circle		
1.	Kish Bas	Alwar
2.	Laxmangarh	—do—
3.	Tijara	—do—
4.	Shahpura	Jaipur
5.	Bassi	—do—
6.	Kanota	—do—
7.	Chaksu	—do—
8.	Paota	—do—
9.	Jobner	—do—
10.	Phulera	—do—
11.	Bagru	—do—
12.	Marwar Mundwa	Nagaur
13.	Kuchera	—do—
14.	Jayal	—do—
15.	Kuchaman Road	—do—
16.	Bidiad	—do—
17.	Parbassar	—do—
18.	Osian	Jodhpur
19.	Bhopalgarh	—do—
20.	Borunda	—do—
21.	Malherea	Alwar
22.	Gobindgarh	—do—
23.	Ranigarh	Alwar
24.	Pushkar	Ajmer
25.	Pisayan	—do—

1	2	3
26.	Ghatol	Banswara
27.	Kusalgarh	—do—
28.	Asind	Bhilwara
29.	Mandal	—do—
30.	Mandalgarh	—do—
Tamil Nadu Circle		
1.	Athipadu	Chingleput
2.	Triporur	—do—
3.	Navaloor	—do—
4.	K. K. Chataram	—do—
5.	Bommidi	Dharmapuri
6.	Kalugounpalli	—do—
7.	Gopinattampatty	—do—
8.	Karimangalam	—do—
9.	Morappur	—do—
10.	Bahoor	Pondicherry
11.	Kalapet	—do—
12.	Ambagarathur	—do—
U. P. Circle		
1.	Salon	Rai Bareli
2.	Jagdishpur	—do—
3.	Amethi	Sultanpur
4.	M. Khan	—do—
5.	Hargaon	Sitapur
6.	Mehmoodabad	—do—
7.	Maholi	—do—
8.	Sidhauli	—do—
9.	Bilariganj	Azamgarh
10.	Lalganj	—do—

1	2	3
11.	Mohammadabad	—do—
12.	Phoolpur	—do—
13.	Salai Mur	—do—
14.	Aggarwal Mandi (Joni)	Meerut
15.	Hastinapur	—do—
16.	Garh Mukteshwar	Ghaziabad
17.	Lalganj	Rai Bareilly
18.	Colonelganj	Gond (IDN)
19.	Nawabganj	Gonda (IDN)
20.	Tulsipur	—do—
21.	Simbhali	Ghaziabad
22.	Pitampur	Bareilly
23.	Pariktgarh	Meerut
24.	Gyanpur	Varanasi
25.	Raja Talab	—do—
26.	Chandauli	—do—
27.	Lakhanpur	Sitapur
28.	Banda	Shahahanpur
29.	Khutar	—do—
30.	Puwayan	—do—
31.	Jalalabad	Shajahanpur
32.	Behara	Saharanpur
33.	Behat	—do—
34.	Chhutmalpur	—do—
35.	Nakur	—do—
36.	Namita	—do—
37.	Rampur	—do—
38.	Jayar	Rae Bareilly

1	2	2
39.	Dharchula	Pithoragarh
40.	Lohaghat	—do—
West Bengal Circle		
1.	Bagula	Nadia (W.B.)
2.	Debagram	—do—
3.	Majdia	—do—
4.	Bulbulitala	Burdwan (W.B.)
5.	Dignagar	—do—
6.	Jangran	—do—
7.	Bagnan	Howrah (W.B.)
8.	Panchla	—do—
9.	Dasghara	—do—
10.	Haripal	—do—
11.	Panskura	Midnapur (W.B.)
12.	Mahishadal	—do—
13.	Hijli	—do—
14.	Barjora	Bankura (W.B.)
15.	Jhantipahari	—do—
16.	Khatra	—do—
17.	Kotulpur	—do—
18.	Baduria	24-Paraganas (W.B.)
19.	Canning	—do—
20.	Joynagar	—do—
21.	Diglipur	Andaman/Nicobar U/T
22.	Mayabanda	—do—
23.	Rangat	—do—
24.	Wimberliganj	—do—
25.	Rangpo	Sikkim
26.	Nayabazar	—do—
27.	Mangaon	—do—
28.	Gayzing	—do—

Increase Scheme for Backward Area Development

6922. Dr. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have by now taken any final decision as to the future shape and content of the incentive schemes in the light of the report submitted by the inter-ministerial Committee on incentive schemes for backward area development in December, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the schemes envisaged for backward areas in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh and the outlay suggested therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) The recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Committee set up to review and revise the Central Incentives Schemes for industrialisation of backward areas are still under consideration of the Government.

Proposal for setting up Joint Ventures with Switzerland

6923. SHRI H.A. DORA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Switzerl and has recently proposed for increasing joint ventures between India and Switzerland: and

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Government welcome cooperation with other countries in the hi-tech areas to modernise our industries and improve their productivity to make them internationally competitive provided the terms and conditions offered are within our policy parameters. No specific proposal has, however, been received from Switzerland in this regard.

Collaborations with Multinational Companies by Leather Industry

6924. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether collaboration with the multinational companies have been entered into by Indian leather industry; and

(b) if so, how far their expertise is being made use of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) As per available information, no unit in the Indian leather industry has entered into collaboration with a multinational firm for the manufacture of Leather or Leather Products.

(b) Does not arise.

11.59 hrs.

CORRECTING STATEMENT TO USQ NO. 1737 DATED 7.3.88 *RE.* PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES IN FILMOTSAV AT TRIVANDRUM

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : For the answer given in reply to part (a) of the Lok Subha Unstarred Question No. 1737 answered on 7.3.88, following corrections may kindly be read :—

For	Read
(a) 33 countries including India participated in Filmotsav '88.	(a) 31 countries including India participated in Filmotsav '88.

As soon as the mistake was detected necessary action was initiated to correct it.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call all of you. Please take your seats.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, yesterday also it was raised in the House. The Shahi Imam of Delhi is indulging in seditious and secessionist propaganda. Recently, he was in Jammu and Kashmir and anti-Indian Pakishtan elements have taken to the streets on the plea that India had a hand in the explosion in the arms depot near Rawalpindi. The Home Minister, by now, should have come to the House with a statement. This man is guilty of sedition. He should immediately be arrested and put behind the bars and Government of India must make a statement about the situation now prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir. As it is a border State, many of the extremist elements from Punjab have sneaked into Jammu and Kashmir and there is likely to be a joint front between the extremists and the Pakistani elements in Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, this calls for serious attention on the part of the Government. I would request you to direct the Home Minister to make a statement about this, because it cannot be brushed under the carpet any more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEARER : Give this matter in writing. I will pass it on to the Home Minister.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : We keep writing to you. This is something that cannot Brook any delay...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't cast aspersions on the Minister. Today, we are also going to discuss the demands of the Home Ministry.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: This needs a separate focus. The Home Ministry's demands will come. But there are issues which need a separate focus. Otherwise, they get diluted. Here is a case which needs a debate separately *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Under what rule, do you want to discuss this matter ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: You can put it under Rules 193. Why cannot you allow it ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please give your request in writing. I will consider it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : All right. I will give you the notice.

[Translation]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu) : Sir, Maulana Bukhari was in Kashmir recently and he made inflammatory speeches at Anantnag. As a result of this riots took place in Srinagar, shops were set ablaze and several people were killed. Action should be taken against him and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should make a statement in this regard.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister will take care of it. Don't worry.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : I have given you in writing about his speech demanding referendum.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aspa) : I am on a point of order. It has come out in one of the newspapers that the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Bofors has told the newsmen that he would be submitting his report to the Government on 29th April. I do not know whether it is a fact or not. But certainly, it is misleading ..The Chairman of a Committee of the House submits the report to the Speaker.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : How can he say that ?

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : The report is already being prepared...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : The news is misleading. So, I seek a clarification and also a ruling from you whether such a statement has been made by the Chairman at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just a minute...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : The Chairman cannot make a statement of such a kind to the press.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think even the Chairman of that Committee has informed the House that before the 30th of this month, is going to submit the report. Already he has sought...

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Chairman cannot speak to the Preass. The Chairman has to take the House into confidence.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has alreday sought .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already informed the House that before the 30th, he is going to present the Report.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Even without the Inquiry being completed how can he say that already the Report is there ?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Certainly this news is misleading.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know what the Press has published regarding this matter We cannot also discuss in this House what has come out in the Press. If you want to know, already the Chairman has informed the House that he is going to submit the Report before April.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : How can he say this outside ? Don't you think that this House has some dignity or not ? Why did he go outside and tell this ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already sought the permission of the House...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Never he said it in the House. You show it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Without giving information to the House, how can he go to the Press ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : First of all we do not know whether he gave the information to the Press.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I has come out in the Press.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot go by the newspapers' report.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You verify it, Sir. You have to verify it. Why did he go the Press ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He never informed this House. He only sought permission for the extension of the period for submission, udto 30th April.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : He has specifically given a date to the Press.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He has to say it in this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I total you, I cannot go by the Press Report.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is a matter of dignity of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want, you give notice in writing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is a question of the dignity of the House.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You must protect the reputation of the House. You call him and ask him to clarify ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Are you going to ascertain from the Chairman ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : First of all I want to ascertain from the Chairman. But based on the Press Report, I cannot discuss. He has also sought the permission of the House and he has informed that he is going to submit the Report before 30th April.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : If he has not made such a statement to the Press, let him say so here. Let him clarify here. We would certainly like to be assured of that.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I want to make a submission. Last time when the Chairman came and asked for extension of time, last time also there was a time limit that did not mean that he gave the report. He asked for extension upto 30th Apirl. He could as well come again and ask for another extension.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In that case, the Press Report will not be a correct one. According to your version, if the Chairman comes and again asks for extension that means the Paper Report is not a correct one.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are questioning the propriety of the statement reported to have been made by the Chairman directly to the Press without taking the House into confidence. If a decision had been taken by the Committee, if the Chairman spoke one behalf of the Committee, the Chairman should have come to the House with that particular statement. In the statement he made to the Press, he mentioned the date specifically as 29th April. If the statement was not correct the Chairman should come to the House and say that the statement reported in the Press was not correct and was not issued by him.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey) : Sir, the Report itself is wrong. The heading is one thing and the content is another thing.' The heading says "Report on April 19th." The content says "the Report will be presented on the 29th." So, that itself is a wrong report. So on the basis of misleading Report how can we waste our time on all these things. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I want to make it clear : first of all, as I said in the beginning based on the Press report we cannot discuss it. If at all anyone of you gives notice based on that, I can pass on the notice on the Chairman, and verify whether it is correct. Thirdly, he has also sought in the House time till the last working day of this month, 29th is the last working day of this month.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The time may be extended further.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whatever information I have got. I am passing it on to you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will you ascertain this from the Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you give in writing, I will ask him. Give it in writing,

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Ask him to make a statement here, *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L BHAGAT) : Why should we accept the Press report and start all this ? Why ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is why I am asking them to give notice.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Can he go to the Press and publicly say this ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : There is no occasion for you to raise this...... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Let him come and say it here.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We want a contradiction here. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is why I am asking one of you to give a notice in writing, so that I can ask him whether it is correct, or not. I will ask the Chairman. Why can't you give ? You give it in writing. You give notice.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am on a different issue. I have tabled a notice—on a different issue. As you know, the Goswami-Wadhwa Committee submitted an interim report following the prolonged lawyers' strike in Delhi. and in the Tis Hazari courts. Now the Committee's interim report has not been made public. The lawyers' strike is continuing in the Tis Hazari courts. I would like to know as to why the interim report submitted by the Goswami-Wadhwa Committe has not been made public. I have already given notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have given notice. But it is not so important a matter for an adjournment motion. For an adjournment motion, it is not so important.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The lawyers' strike is continuing. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already we have discussed that. I am not giving consent for the adjournment motion.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : There can be no difficulty for the Government in making the report public.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are going to discuss the Demands for the Home Ministry. You can raise it then.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Government should come forth with a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we are going to discuss the Demands of the Home Ministry within an hour. You can raise it then.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Yesterday, Government announced that Mr. Win Chadha is going to be examined by the Parliamentary Committee. I would like to know whether he is going to be... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Laid on the Table of the House ?

SHRI SURESH KURUP : No, I want to know whether he is being brought back to India, accepting all his terms and conditions, or whether he is being extradited from USA.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, that is not important. I cannot allow those things.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : No, this is very important.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Committee will look after it. They will submit a report.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : He had put certain conditions for coming over to India. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I want to draw your attention to a very disquieting and alarming news today; I have written to you about it. Tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, Mr. Jasbir Singh Rode is going to make an important announcement, according to him, at Talwandi Sabo where he has called a big meeting. Already, today the news has come that inside the Golden Temple, the Panthic Committee and this so-called Council for Khalistan have jointly said that they are at war, they have declared an organized war against the Government, and no dialogue will be allowed unless it is on the basis of Khalistan. So, I want to know what is the Government's reaction. Three days ago we discussed Punjab. The Home Minister assured us that they were taking all sorts of strong measures, firm measures to control the situation. The situation is going completely out of hand.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Gupta, you raise it today, when the Demands for Home Ministry are taken up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Those people will not wait Those people are not going to wait for the debate on the Home Ministry in this House. They are going ahead with their plans. I want to know whether this Government has got any serious attitude towards these things, and what they propose to do.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think that if they have received and information, they will announce it in the House. Let us see.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Papers to be Laid. Shri Bhajan Lal.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Statement Regarding Sale of spurious fertilizers in Punjab

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : I beg to to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding sale of spurious fertilisers in Punjab. [Placed in library. See No. L.T.—5904/88]

Notification under Finance Act, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 384(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Zitouni Meesoudi, Minister for Light Industries of Algeria and fourteen member party who attended the Fourth Session of Indo-Algerian Joint Commission Meeting held in New Delhi on 28th and 29th March, 1988 from the payment of foreign travel tax in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the end of the said meeting, under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5905/88].

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Ocean and Ministry of Science and Technology for 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Ocean Development for 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5906/88]

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Science and Technology for 1988-89. [Placed in Library See No. LT—5907/88]

12.16 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Reports

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri) : I beg to present the following Reports :

(i) Fifty-fourth Report (Hindi and and English versions) of Estimates Committee on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-eighth Report of the Committee (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue—Revenue Leakages.

(ii) Fifty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the Committee (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare—Medical Stores Organisatian.

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12 16½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Hundred and twenty-third, Hundred and Seventeenth and Hundred and Eighteenth Reports

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :

(1) Hundred and twenty-third Report on Railway Electrification.

(2) Hundred and Seventeenth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 94th Reporth (8th Lok Sabha) on National Rural Employment Programme.

(3) Hundred and Eighteenth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 41st Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Compensation Claims arising from movement of foodgrain wagons

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12.17 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Forty-First Report

[English]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey) : I beg to present the Forty-First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-Sixth Report on Cochin Shipyard Ltd.

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12.17½ hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME OF DISCUSSION AND VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRIES

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AEFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to inform the House that discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs will be taken up immediately after the voting of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The demands of the Ministry of Steel & Mines will be taken up thereafter.

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12.18 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* : DRAWAL OF AN ADVANCE OF RS. 12.72 LAKHS OUT OF CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : The hostel building of Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical & Engineering Training (CIFNET) Unit, Madras is housed in the premises at 47, West Mada Church Road, Royapuram, Madras-600034. The rent was due for revision w.e.f. 22.9.1977 but no agreement could be reached between the landlord and the Government. Due to this reason a provisional rent @ Rs. 6,000/- per month was being paid. The matter was under dispute and the Madras High Court appointed an Arbitrator to decide the rent who gave an Award for a rent of Rs. 9,950/- per month for the period 23.9.1977 to 22.9.1982 and Rs. 19,900/- per month from 23.9.1982 to 22 9.1987. Since the award was not found reasonable, a review petition was filed against the award in the Madras High Court. The Madras High Court in their judgement dated 18.2.1988 have confirmed the rent fixed by the Arbitrator and have directed the CIFNET to pay the amount due so far within 2 months from the date of the judgement, failing which, interest @ 9% per annum will have to be paid.

The total due towards the rent of the above buildings works out of Rs. 12,72, 205/- (Rupees twelve lakhs seventy-two thousand two hundred five only) for the period upto 31.3.1988, including Rs. 5,200/- as 50% of remuneration and expenses payable to the Arbitrator as per Court order, which is to be paid before 17.4.1988. Since no funds are available under the 'Charged Head', it has been decided to draw an advance from the Contingency Fund of India in order to make the payment before the scheduled time-limit i.e. 17.4.1988 and to obtain a Supplementary Appropriation in the first batch in 1988-89 to recoup the advance. Since the budget proposal were finalised much before the High Court order, no provision on Charged Side' was made for this purpose; hence the need for seeking advance from the contingency Fund of India.

12.20 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

Need to set up gas-based fertilizer plant in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the various steps taken by the Government for further accelerating the pace of green revolution in the country are welcome. These steps also include setting up of fertiliser plants in various parts of the country. We are glad that the Central Government has decided to set up four fertiliser plants. It is also learnt that the Government has diverted its attention towards setting up of gas-based fertiliser plant because the techniques are much more simpler than in the old plants and they are also economically viable.

The Government is also aware that a fertiliser plant was set up in Gorakhpur in the sixties and it has become out-dated from technical point of view. This plant has, besides marketing facilities, sufficient land and infrastructural facilities for the setting up of a new fertiliser plant. Gas could be supplied to this plant from Jagdishpur which is only 200 kms away.

I, therefore request the Government to immediately set up a gas based fertiliser plant in Gorakhpur and help in the industrialisation of that backward region.

[English]

(ii) Need to reschedule the timings of train proposed to be introduced between Nagpur and Bombay

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : There was jubilation in the entire Nagpur and Vidarbha regions when the media reported intorduction of a new Super fast train from Nagpur to Bombay from the 1st May, 1988. But last week when the timings of the train were known to the public, they were disheartened. As per official sources, the new train will start from Nagpur at 10 P.M. and arrive at Bombay in the afternoon around 1 P.M. This will defeat the entire purpose for which the train was demanded.

I, therefore, request the Railway Minister to reconsider the timings. People want that the train should reach Nagpur around 6 P.M. and reach Bombay in the early morning so that office goers may reach office in time and businessmen may do their work during the whole day. I hope and trust, that the hon. Railway Minister will consider this genuine demand.

(iii) Need to provide relief to victims of hailstorms in Muzaffarpur district of Bihar

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali) : Several parts of Muzaffarpur district have been affected by hailstorm of February 23 which damaged the entire cultivation in the area. The worst affected villages are of Chitri, Jalapur, Madhopur, Shujwalpur. Nesra Gopalpur and Rajarampur of Dokda Panchayat and villages of Bihalwara Panchayat. Tobacco, wheat, makka, todi and other cash-crops had been so severely damaged that for the whole year the villagers would have to face the problem of finding a livelihood. The damage by hailstorm, it may be recalled, came on top of the destructiorn caused by the floods during last monsoon. No grain is left in the fields. The rabi crop had been grown with help of loans and fertiliser seeds etc. obtained on credit, from which three per cent. was deducted as insurance premium. I request that immediate steps be taken to bring relief to these villagers and to compensate them suitably for the loss.

[Translation]

(iv) Need to give Saka Samvat the same importance as given to the Gregorian Calendar

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI (Faizabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the august House that the Saka Samvat calendar is not being given due importance. It is unfortunate that gregorian calendar is being preferred over the Saka Samvat calendar.

While on the one hand the Central Government constituted a committee and gave its approval to the Saka Samvat calendar and directed the Central and State Government offices to use it in their correspondences, on the other hand all the programmes and holidays are fixed keeping in view the gregorian calendar and not the Saka Samvat Calendar, which is not proper. The use of Saka Samvat has become a formality and is limited to Central Government letters and Gazette notifications only.

In this connection, I would like to request the Central Government to declare the first day of Saka Samvat (Chaitra 1, Saka 1911) a national holiday. Cultural programmes should be held and Doordarshan and AIR should broadcast special programmes to greet the new year every year.

[English]

(v) Need for allocation of sufficient funds for Modernisation of Sone Canal Project.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I draw the attention of the Central Government to the resentment prevailing among the farmers of the south central Bihar due to the uncertainty and delay in the implementation of the Sone Canal modernisation project. The entire agricultural economy of this area is solely dependent on this canal system. The decade-old socio-agrarian unrest in the part of Bihar is spearheaded by Naxalites and other associated groups who have taken maximum advantage of the uttter backwardness of the region and the prevailing frustration among the rural youth. This traditional granary has hope of survival only if the Sone Canal system is modernised.

Various irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh and U. P. leave very little water in river Sone as Bihar's share. With the Canal system in total disarray due to lack of timely repairs and very meagre volume of water now available, it would be just impossible to meet the original commitments of irrigation.

It was in view of this situation that the modernisation project was to be taken up and completed during the 7th Plan with the World Bank assistance. All formalities like surveys, estimates and funding patterns have also been worked out by competent authorities. It is unfortunate that this project which has been accorded top priority both by Central and State Governments has not been taken up so far.

In the interest of the socio-economic and socio-political stability of this volatile region of Bihar, I urge upon the Central Government to allocate sufficient funds and ensure the implementation of the project without further loss of time.

[Translation]

(vi) Need to consider the problems of refugees settled in Mahapur region of Betul district, M.P. in 1964

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra) : Sir, refugees from foreign countries settled n about 30 villages in the Mahapur region of Betul district in Madhya Pradesh, in 1964 are still living as refugees. They have no right to raise their voice. When no heed was paid to their problems they resorted to fast unto death. On 14-3-88 four persons, on 15-3-88 two persons and on 16-3-88 one person resorted to it. Nobody resorts to fast unto death as a matter of pleasure. But the irony was that even after resorting to it, their demands were not considered and they were put behind the bars. I therefore, urge the Government to order an enquiry into the matter and look into the demands of the displaced persons settled in these villages so that the truth is revealed. The Central Government bears all the expenses pertaining to their living and other requirements. It is, therefore, the duty of the Central Government to see whether the funds are being utilised for these displaced persons and whether they are getting proper facilities.

It is the State Government's duty to ensure that the money is spent on these displaced persons.

(vii) Need to start all the four units of the Tanda Thermal Power Project

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 440 MW capacity Tanda Thermal power Project has been under construction since long in my Parliamentary constituency falling in the Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh. The original cost of this project was Rs. 159 crores and its first units was scheduled to be commissioned in 1982. Though, by now, Rs. 300 crores have already been spent on this project yet the first unit has not so far been commissioned. Due to this, while on the one hand more Government money is being spent, on the other hand, the State is facing serious power shortage due to delay in power generation. I, therefore, request the Government to start all the four units of Tanda Thermal Power Project early. Besides, the unemployed members of those families whose land was acquired for this project have not been employed in the project despite directions from Government. This has spread discontent among the farmers. It is, therefore, very necessary to accord priority to local unemployed people and members of affected families while making recruitment for this project.

[English]

(viii) Steps needed for the development of Kainada Porkt into a Major Port

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada) : Kakinada Port on the East Coast is a natural port with a 'Sand Spit' covering a length of nearly 20 kms. causing Tranceuil conditions in the Kakinada bay in an area of nearly 60 sq. km. At present nearly 1½ million tonnes of exports and imports are being handled there like a medium port with minor port facilities. The cost of Sand Spit with 20 kms. growth of Sand bar, if formed as a breakwater, will cost nearly Rs. 500 crores. If the natural conditions of the port are utilised just by spending Rs. 100 crores, the port can be made into one of the major ports with deep water coming at least in 20 sq. kms. area. Such an economical proposition of making the Kakinada port into major port may be given priority in the interest of natural development alongwith original development both commercially and strategically.

12.30 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1988-89 — Contd.

[English]

(i) Ministry of Agriculture-*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture. Now, the Minister will reply.

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI (Sikkim) : I had given my name yesterday.

DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That was over. I cannot open the debate now...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : My ruling is final.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur) : You should use your discretion... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not question my ruling.

I cannot allow.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : You give me in writing and I will reply to it. What else can I do ?

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : She can be given three minutes only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : The hon. Member should give in writing whatever she wishes to say and I will give her a detailed reply.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : My protest must go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL ; You know that we have been discussing this for the last three days.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : A woman member wanted to speak for three minutes, but she was not allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no question of male or female member here. All are equal. It was made clear yesterday. So, I cannot allow.

SHRI C. SAMBU (Bapatla) : I walk out.

12.37 hrs.

Shri C. Sambu then left the House

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all I express my gratitude to all those hon. Members who extended very thoughtful and valuable views on the subject in the House. The hon. Members have placed very excellent suggestions in accordance with the dignity of this House.

You know that our country is an agricultural country and, therefore, eighty per cent of its population lives in villages. Agriculture is the mainstay of our economy. In fact our economy is Agro-based. I want to tell you that the foundation of Modern India was laid by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. He had pledged that unless the country becomes self reliant in the matter of foodgrains, the country's honour, prestige and dignity cannot increase. That is why Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had greatly emphasized on Agriculture while building the Modern India. You may be aware that a number of big dams were constructed in the country like the Bhakra Dam. Similarly, big power-houses, fertiliser factories, tractor-factories were set up and a number of universities were opened in the country to provide facilities to the farmers. Provision has been made to provide sufficient water, quality seeds, and fertilisers to the farmers besides giving them remunerative price for their produce. Not only this, banks were nationalised to provide farmers the facility of loans on easy instalments and on low rate of interest. That is why today, India has become self-reliant in the matter of foodgrains. We produce foodgrains not only for ourselves today but we have become capable enough to export foodgrains to other countries also. A country which begs for foodgrains has to bow down to the country which gives foodgrains. You may be aware that during the freedom struggle the brave leaders of our country preferred death to bowing their heads. But these leaders were forced to beg for foodgrains from other country after Independence. But the situation today is not the same.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you know that agriculture is the back-bone of our country's economy. 80 per cent of our population is engaged in Agriculture. Besides, Agriculture and Rural Development are closely inter related. Agriculture is also important because it provides raw-material for the industries and many products for export. At present our population is about 78 crores and it is continuously increasing. It is expected to a thousand million by the end of this century. On the other hand, the per capita availability of cultivated land is decreasing continuously. In 1950 it was 0.33 hectare which declined to 0.20 hectare in 1980. It is expected to further fall to 0.15 hectare by the year 2000. You may be aware that approximately 15 per cent population of the world lives in India while our country has only 2.5 per cent agricultural land of the world. Out of this most of the land is either affected by flood or brought or is barren. Therefore, it is very necessary that the available resources should be properly used to increase the production and also to raise the living standard of people in rural areas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although the Central Government is fully conscious of its responsibilities but I would like to clarify one thing that agriculture is a State subject. Even then we have made some provisions in the Concurrent list on priority basis in this regard. The Central Government provides assistance to the State Government for Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you know that when our country got freedom, our rural economy was be set by poverty, unemployment, exploitation and bebts. Before Independence the country was striken by severe famines which resulted in the death of lakhs of people due to starvation. History bears testimony to the famines of 1835, 1860, 1866 and later years when lakhs of people died of starvation. But today the circumstances are quite different.

After Independence Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the maker of Modern India laid down the foundation of country's planned development in the field of Agriculture, irrigation, power generation, scientific research, land reforms loans and marketing through foresight and long term planning. Projects like the Bhakra Nangal, development of net work of Agricultural Research Institutions and universities, Zamindari abolition and community development were the pillars of this policy. Panditji used to say that everything except agriculture could wait.

This policy was further promoted by our leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi the builder of modern India Indiraji used to call agriculture as the "basic Mantra". Mr. Speaker, Sir, even today we remember the day when she took a pledge while the country was facing the greatest famine. She had said that if we want to get self-respect we have to be self reliant in the matter of foodgrains. As a result of her firm determination we have reached such a position today and despite our increasing population we can say with pride that India is not only self reliant in the matter of foodgrains but also capable of helping other countries in case of need.

Today when we are facing many challenges including the wrath of natural calamities, our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has given a new strength, priority and new direction to that policy.

All of you may be aware that the rate of agriculture development between 1900 and 1950 was only 0.3 per cent. After Independence it was approximately 2.65

[Shri Bhajan Lal]

per cent. The rate of development rose sharply to 3.5 per cent after 1977.

At the time of Independence about 5 crore tonnes of foodgrains was produced in the country whereas today 15 crore tonnes of foodgrains are produced. The per hectare yield was 553 kgs. as against per 1175 kgs. today. Wheat production was apppoximately 60 lakhs tonnes whereas now the production is about 4.5 crore tonnes i.e. seven times more.

At that time, per capita availability of wheat was 65.7 grammes per day, as against 147.1 grammes today. Rice production was about 2 crore tonnes whereas it is about 6 crore tonnes today i.e. three times. At that time, the per capita availability of rice was 158.9 grammes per day while it is 218.9 grammes at present.

Sugarcane production was about 5.5 crore tonnes, whereas today its production is about 18 crore tonnes i.e. about three times. Then, cotton production was about 30 lakh bales whereas its production now is more than 80 lakh bales. Jute and Mesta production was about 31 lakh bales at that time whereas today its production is about 85 lakh bales.

80 lakh tonnes of pulses were produced in the country at that time whereas now its production is about 1.25 crore tonnes. Production of oilseeds was about 50 lakh tonnes at that time whereas now its production is about 1.25 crore tonnes. 15 lakh tonnes of potatoes were produced as against 1.27 crore tonnes today. The per hectare yield of potatoes was 6.6 tonnes at that time, as against more than 15 tonnes now.

Milk production was about 1.75 crore tonnes in 1951 which is more than 4 crore tonnes now. Similarly, 180 crore eggs were produced in the country in 1950-51 whereas the production has reached 1450 crores today i e. about 8 times more.

At that time, gross cropped area in the country was 13 crore hectares whereas now it is about 17.5 crore hectares. The gross irrigated area was about 2.25 crore hectares in the country, whereas now it is about 5.5 crore hectares. This increase in irrigated area has become possible mainly because of the construction of cannals and tubewells. Total power generated in the country at the time of Independence was 65.7 million units whereas the production has risen to 1876 million units now.

Only 3.9 per cent of the total power generated was consumed by agriculture during 1950 whereas it has gone up to 20.2 per cent in 1984-85. From 1950 to 1985 gross power consumption has increased by 27 times whereas power consumption in agriculture has increased by 128 times.

In spite of increasing power consumption of agriculture and increase in the cost of power generation and distribution, electricity charges for agriculture have not been increased. Average electricity charges for agriculture during 1975 ranged between 20 and 30 paise per unit which was reduced to 20 paise per unit during 1986-87 i.e. 2 per cent reduction. On the other hand the cost of producing electricity had gone up from 22 paise per unit to 69.45 per unit during this period i.e. it increased by 216 per cent.

Annual production capacity of Nitrogen fertiliser was only 17,000 tonnes during 1950-51 in the country which has now increased to 70 lakh tonnes. At that time the production of Nitrogen fertiliser was only 10,000 tonnes which has now increased to about 55 lakh tonnes.

The total consumption of fertilisers in the country at that time was about 66,000 tonnes, which has now risen to about 90 lakh tonnes—i.e. it has increased by 136 times.

There were only 8000 tractors in the country at the time of Independence whereas today their number is more than 5 lakhs.

There was no agriculture university in

the country those days whereas today there are 26 agriculture universities.

There was no Krishi Vigyan Kendra in the country then, whereas today there are 89 such kendras.

Consequently, so far as foodgrain production is concerned, India's position in the world is next to China in rice production and fourth in wheat after Russia, China and America. It stands first in the production of Bajara and pulses, and second in Jawar after America. Similarly, so far as groundnut and sugarcane is concerned, it stands second after China and Brazil respectively. In vegetables, India is next to China, and in fruits it is next to Brazil. It stands fourth in cotton production after Russia, America and China and sixth in egg production after Russia, China, America, Japan and France. We have full confidence that India will be at the top of the world agriculture map, with the help of hard toil of farmers and earnest research of scientists.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you may be aware that although irrigated land has increased by about two and a half times but still 70 per cent of our land is under dry farming. You, will agree with me that during the last two decades agriculture has become strong enough to face drought and flood. Most parts of the country were hit by the worst drought of this century last year. It is not an exaggeration but figures pertaining to rainfall are proof of it. Comparison between the figures of rainfall during last year and those in 1987 makes clear the severity of drought in 1987. There are 35 meteorological sub-division in the country. In 21 divisions out of these, rain was below normal during 1987. The data of previous years shows that rainfall recorded in these sub-divisions was below normal on many occasions. In 1986 14 sub-divisions, 12 in 1982, 16 in 1979, 17 in 1974, 20 in 1972 and 19 in 1965, recorded below normal rainfall. Similar, conclusions can' be drawn by other statistics also. Credit goes to our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for having faced this challenge very firmly. I feel a great sense of pride in saying that not a single death occurred due to starvation in the whole country during this unprecedented calamity. In spite of this great calamity, the shortfall in foodgrain production will not be more than 7 to 10 per cent, and we hope that in actual the shortfall will be even less. Today, our agriculture is strong enough to withstand any calamity. According to the instructions of the Hon. Prime Minister, we have ensured that a central team should visit the affected State within seven days of receipt of memorandum from the State Governments and Central assistance should be declared within thirty days of the submission of the report of the Central team. Rs. 1442.28 crores were given for drought relief during 1987-88, whereas it was Rs. 17.43 crores, in 1984-85, Rs. 467.81 crores' in 1985-86 and Rs. 609.34 crores in 1986-87. Besides, some special steps have also been taken in connection with drought relief this year. Rs 8 crores for fodder. Rs. 118 crores to complete those irrigation schemes which were nearing completion; Rs. 26 crores for drinking water and Re. 1 crore for growing vegetables were granted during this year. Besides, under the leadership of our Prime Minister, the Cabinet sub-committee on drought maintains a strict watch on the situation. I feel happy that with the united efforts of the Central Government and the State Governments we have been able to withstand the situation.

Under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our Government is giving the greatest importance and preference to agriculture and rural development. According to direction of the Hon. Prime Minister, the country has been divided into 15 agro climatic zones. These have been further divided into 127 sub-zones depending on local climatic conditions. Our agriculture schemes, research work and policies are being formulated keeping in view the local needs and the work done in these 15 agro-climatic zones, I. C. A. R. and agriculture universities are assisting in the background and providing new technology. The Hon. Prime Minister has also directed that planning should be done at district level and Government is taking expeditious steps in this

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regard. This would enable agriculture planning to attain a new scientific basis. Agriculture received a severe jolt due to successive droughts during last three year, particularly last year's drought which was the worst. Keeping this in view, the Prime Minister decided during the mid-term review of the Seventh Five Year Plan, that special programmes to increase the agriculture production should be launched. Consequently, 169 districts were identified in 14 selected States where steps were taken to increase the production of five main crops *viz* rice, wheat, maize, arhar, and gram. Under this programme 6 lakh new wells and tubewells will be sunk for small and marginal farmers. A subsidy of Rs. 88.92 crores will be given on this account. In addition, 10 lakh new wells will be sunk free of cost for scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and people living below poverty line under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. schemes. I will mention about it later. Further, the consumption of fertilizer will be increased to 20 kgs. per hactare and special stress will be given on the production and use of improved seeds. Use of insecticides and weedicides will be increased. Greater facilities of loan will be made available to agriculture and proper arrangements will be made for marketing the produce. According to the scheme 16.6 crore tonnes of foodgrains will be produced during 1988-89 and the target of 17.5 crore tonnes of foodgrains will be achieved by 1989-90 at all cost. All possible steps have been taken to make this scheme successful and the Government is committed to it. Last month on the 18th of March, the hon. Prime Minister himself called a meeting of the Cheif Ministers of these 14 States. Subsequently an official level meeting was also held. I am going to have separate meetings with the Chief Ministers of these 14 States on the 18th and 19th of April. The hon. Ministers of Planning, Irrigation and Power will also participate in it. I will appeal to all the State Governments to get united and fulfil this national resolution. This year's Budget epitomizes the thrust given to the agriculture and rural development, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance for 40 per cent increase in the allocation of agriculture and irrigation; for lowering the price of urea by seven and half per cent; for lowering the rate of interest on loans; for arranging Rs. 3000 crores as bank loans; for reducing the excise duty on pesticides and thereby making import easier. Keeping in view the problems relating to overdues in cooperative loans, announcement has been made to set up National Agricultural Credit Relief Fund. We hope that as a result of all these steps, the agriculture will get a new direction. At present, the farmers have to go to different agencies to get fertilizer, pesticides and loans etc. Therefore, we want to evolve such a system so that they get single window service facility and do not have to run here and there. Some experiments have been done in this regard, but they had some faults. There is no politics in this, but we want to really help the farmers and provide them facilities so that they have less troubles and will be able to pay more attention to the agriculture. We will try to start some pilot projects immediately in this regard so that according to local conditions. some facilities can be developed. Our farmers have to immediately bring and sell their produce in the market after harvest. We are also thinking to develop such a system by which the farmers will be able to take loans from the financial institution in lieu of their harvest which they will store in their houses. These financial institutions will lock the godowns and in exchange will provide a percentage of the price of produce as loans. Consequently, the farmer will be able to sell his produce at a remunerative price in the market later and thereby withstand fluctuations of the market. We will try to start some pilot project immediately in this regard.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj) : Will this scheme be different from the old warehousing scheme ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL ; Yes. At present the farmers have to keep their produce in the warehouses and get advance in exchange. As against this, a middleman buys foodgrains from the market and gets 80 per cent loan from the bank against that stock. Similarly we want that the farmer should also get 80 per cent loan against his produce which he may retain in his house. On an experimental basis, first we will try it in one district from each State and then, will try to regularise this system in the whole country.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Kindly select two districts from those States which produce maximum foodgrains.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : We will discuss the details later. The farmer often complain that they are forced to sell their produce cheap and it is the 'brokers who benefit from the hike in prices later. We will try to help the farmers by eliminating the brokers.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA (Monghyr) : Hon Minister, Sir rate create a big problem.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : We will try to find some solution to this problem also. There are pesticides for it and many farmers are using them.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : Foodgrains are produced in every State so this system should be regularised in every State.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : It is true that foodgrains are produced in every State but 14 States contribute 90 per sent of the total production. Punjab occupies the first place and it produces maximum foodgrains. Uttar Pradesh and Haryana are at a second and third place respectively. Although Haryana is the second biggest contributor to the Central pool but so far as production is concerned, Uttar Pradesh occupies second place. Though Bihar lags far behind in this matters but even then we will regularise this system in Bihar. There are no two opinions that Punjab occupies the first place.

The main aim behind the Government's policy to fix prices of the agricultural product is to enable the producers to get remunerative price for their produce so that they are encouraged to invest and produce more besides protecting the interests of consumers. Recently, the Government has streng thenned the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. The Commission not only makes a comprehensive over-view of the entire structure of agriculture but also takes into account the changes in terms of trade. While estimating the cost of agricultural produce all expenditure including reasonable amount of profit is kept in view so that the farmer gets remunerative price.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj) : You will perhaps agree that there should be more representatives of the farmers in the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : I am coming to that. I will reply to the points raised by many hon. Members later. Not only you, but some other members have also demanded that there should be more representatives of farmers in the Commission. Therefore, our Hon. Prime Minister has dicided that 3 out of 5 members in this commission should be farmers. Two farmers are already there. One is the Chairman and the other is a member. They are genuine farmers and we are going to include the third farmer also.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : You have been telling this for the last two years. When are you going to implement this ?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : We have already appointed two farmers to the Commission and we are going to include the third one also. Earlier it was done on temporary basis, but now it is different.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : Can you tell us the names of the farmers representatives ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : One is the Chairman, Shri Johl who was the vice-Chancellor of Punjab Agriculture University and another Member is a farmer from Hyderabad.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Will a representative from each of the 16 zones be appointed to this Commission.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : I will come to that point later. I am not used to reading prepared text in the House, but as I have to give some figures, it becomes necessary to read it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH (Mahendragarh) : Who is the second farmer ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : The second farmer is from Hyderabad. We have to appoint yet another farmer.

If you see the data of last few years you will find that in 1975-76, the procurement price of common variety of paddy was Rs. 74 per quintal whereas it has increased to Rs. 150 per quintal in 1987-88. Similarly, the procurement price of wheat, which was Rs. 105 per quintal in 1975-76, increased to Rs. 173 per quintal in 1987-88. The support price of gram, which was Rs 90 per quintal in 1975-76 rose to Rs. 290 per quintal in 1987-88. The support price of sugarcane, which was Rs. 8 50 per quintal in 1975-76, shot upto to Rs. 19 per quintal this year. (F-414/F-777) variety of cotton rose from Rs. 210 to Rs. 440. Jute, has reached to Rs. 240 from Rs. 135; groundnut, has been raised to Rs. 390 per quintal from Rs. 140 per quintal, sunflower oil is also at Rs. 390 from Rs. 150 and the support price of mustard oil has been increased from Rs. 225 to Rs. 430. Similar increase has also taken place in other crops. We should bear in mind that the support price is announced to ensure that prices do not fall below a particular level. But if the market price remains above this, the farmers are free to sell their products in the market. Besides, NAFED and other cooperative societies try to stabilize market prices by purchasing agricultural products and the loss incurred by these societies as a result thereof is borne by the Government.

To give more support to the farmers, Crop Insurance Scheme has been started on the instructions of our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Lakhs of farmers in the country are being benefited under this scheme which is being implemented at a big cost. We want to make this scheme better by rectifying the faults and plugging the loopholes in it. This scheme has been misused in many States and areas and the Government will take necessary steps in this regard. Some days ago, it was reported in a section of press that the Government is going to discontinue this scheme and it was mentioned by some hon. Members also. I want to assure the House that the Government is not discontinuing the scheme and instead is considering the ways to make this scheme more effective.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): It has been discontinued by the Rajasthan Government.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : In this regard, I would like to submit that this Crop Insurance Scheme was started 3 years ago. At that time, many States like Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan etc. did not accept it. I was then the Chief Minister of Haryana and I did not accept it because district was considered to be an unit. That means when the crop of 80 per cent villages of a district would be distroyed, then only compensation would be paid That is why I did not accept it. I have noted in the file that instead of a district, a village should be considered as an unit. Now a block has been considered as unit. In one block, there 80 to 100 villages. This scheme is still under our consideration. Our Hon. Prime Minister has set up a committee comprising a group of Ministers, three or four of whom are seasoned Ministers, to find ways to implement this scheme. In my opinion, *Patwar* circle should be considered as an unit.

You are aware that revenue records are maintained in the *Patwar* circle. Each *Patwar* consists of two to three small villages. We are considering an arrangement under which compensation may be given to 2-3 villages, in case their crop is damaged. Besides, there are various other shortcomings in it. Only those farmers are covered under this scheme who take loans, and the rest who do not take any loans are left aside. We want that all the farmers should be covered under this scheme. Premium would be charged from them so that every farmer who suffers loss may get full compensation. We will soon take a decision on this.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : You will take action only when the recently formed Committee gives its report. But the question is why does the Government not allow Crop Insurance Scheme, to a continue in those States where it had been implemented for one year but was later discontinued or withdrawn ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : I want to submit that we will soon take a decision on it.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : You should enact such a law which would make it obligatory to all the State Governments to enforce this scheme.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Now all the State Governments will accept it. Earlier, certain States had refused to accept it because a district was considered as a unit and the States had suggested that the village should be made a unit. Therefore, now we are going to make the *Patwar* circle as a unit, so you need not worry. We are soon going to take a decision on it.

Remarkable work has been done in the field of milk production, which has been appreciated all over the world. A programme, 'Operation Flood' was launched in 1970, under which integrated facilities of milk production, collection and marketing etc. were made available in the field of dairy co-operative. Now-a-days the third phase of this scheme, Operation Flood III is under way, which will be complete in 1994. The total expenditure on this scheme is Rs. 915 crores, out of which Rs. 486 crores will be provided by the World Bank as assistance. Apart from this, an agreement with E.E.C. has been recently, signed which would provide an aid of Rs. 220 crores.

Remarkable development has taken place in the field animal husbandry in our country. The main aim of the animal husbandry programme is to increase the production of milk, eggs, wool etc. The production of milk has increased by two-and-a-half times, of eggs by 100 times and that of wool by one and a half times in the post independence years. Besides, different programmes are functioning successfully for the improvement of crops and for preventing animal diseases etc. Embryo transfer technology too has been examined successfully in the country. The establishment of a technology mission in the field of animal husbandry is under consideration.

Special achievements have been made in the field of fisheries. The production of fish at the time of independence was almost negligible. At present it has increased to more than 28 lakh tonnes, which includes more than 10 lakh tonnes of inland water fish and more than 18 lakh tonnes of sea fish. 200 F.F.D.A, are working in the country. The Government is undertaking different schemes for the welfare and economic development of 71 lakh fishermen. At present the export of fish and fish products is worth more than Rs. 450 crores in our country. It would not be in exaggeration to say that after Green Revolution and White Revolution we are now moving towards 'Blue Revolution.'

The Government has started various schemes for the eradication of poverty, like I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., D.D.P. and D.P.A.P. etc. It has always been the endeavour of the Government to ensure that these programmes are implemented at an accelerated pace. I am happy to say that we had made a provision of Rs. 2935 crores for the N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. under the Seventh Five Year Plan but Rs. 3578 crores which is nearly 120 per cent of the total Plan provision have already been spent in the first three years Similarly, Rs. 1259.43 crores have been allocated for these two schemes for the year 1988-89. Thus the total expenditure on these schemes in the first four years comes to Rs. 4837.29 crores, which is 162 per cent of the total provision in this regard during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

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While presenting the Budget of 1988-89 the Hon. Minister of Finance announced a scheme of sinking 10 lakhs wells for the welfare of marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who are below poverty line. These wells will be dug free of cost. The Department of Rural Development has fixed Statewise targets in agreement with the States. An amount of Rs. 500 crores too has been sanctioned for the scheme during the year 1988-89. I request the State Governments to accelerate the scheme so that the aim of upliftment of the poor and increase in agriculture production may be achieved. We would also try to help the farmers in installing necessary equipment on these wells for irrigation.

Regarding these wells I would also like to add that we will reconsider this programme of sinking 10 lakh wells. We want to instal a complete tubewell set for the farmer so that he may get the full benefit. This is under active consideration.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : Funds should not be granted for old wells.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : That is what I mean to say. There is no point in merely sinking the wells and giving them to the farmers, unless we provide them equipment to draw out water from them.

AN HON. MEMBER : The dug-wells often fail.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : We will make provis on for that also, and in case they fail, the Government will provide them more.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : The contractors will pocket whole amount, but water will not be available.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : We will try our level best to make use of the available water. Besides I forget to say one thing which I would like to mention now.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan the target was to create 246 crore mandays of employment. Thus, during the Plan approximately 50 crore mandays were to be created every year. In fact, 70 crore mandays were created in 1986-87. We have not yet received the statics for the year 1987-88 from the States, but we hope that the same number of mandays will be available even this year.

This Integrated Rural Development Programme has been functioning since the past seven years and its progress is worth appreciation. 2.6 crore families have been benefited by this programme so far. Our of these, approximately 1.10 crore families have been benefited in the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The beneficiaries include 40 per cent Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. A provision of Rs. 1187 00 crores has been made for this programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan. On adding the amount allocated for the year 1988-89, the approximate expenditure of the first four years comes to nearly Rs. 1175 crores. Even since this programme has been launched assets worth Rs. 9239 crores have been provided to the beneficiaries. Out of this Rs. 5880 crores have been provided as bank loans and the rest Rs. 3359 crore as grants It is not an easy task to give such a huge amount as loans. Along with this, huge amount of subsidy has also been given to the poor.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Regarding subsidy we feel that it should be stopped because it spreads corruption. I would like that you should rather make the loans interest free.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : I shall come to that latter. The Government has started a massive programme for the supply of water in the rural areas. The technology mission in this regard has accelerated its progress. There is a provision of Rs. 1275.50 crores for this programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan. If the allocation for 1988-89 is also included the estimated expenditure during the first four years comes to Rs. 1357.98 crores which is more than the total provision for it in the whole plan. At the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan, nearly 1.62 lakhs villages were problem ridden. The problems of nearly one lakh villages have been fully resolved in the first three years of the Plan. Efforts are being made to solve the problems of the rest of the 62, thousand villages too in the next two years. The Government of India is sure that leaving aside 3000 to 4000 villages situated in inaccessible area it will be able to solve the problem of supply of water in the rest of the village by the end of this Plan. Barring these villages, no other village will have the problem of drinking water.

It has also been decided to monitor the Rural Development programmes effectively in order to accelerate them. At the end of 1987-88, the Central Government introduced computerization in the country. This scheme has progressed a great deal now and within the next 2-3 months all the districts in the country will have computers.

I would like to submit a few points about Agriculture Research and education. As I have already clarified earlier, keeping in view the limited resources and increasing population, we have to formulate our policy in such a manner that the forthcoming production moves vertically, that is, upwards because the land is limited. In other words, we have to increase the production and for this research is quite important. I would like to congratulate our talented scientists because the credit of green revolution and of strengthening the agricultural situation goes to them. They have another challenge before then today.

We also have to bear in mind that we should make use of the new technology in such a manner so that the natural resouces and environment are not destroyed. We have to discover such a technique for the farmer which may decrease the cost and increase the production. Along with this, we should also consider as to how make this technique reach the farmer easily. We also have to improve other means of increasing a farmer's income, like-dairy, poultry, fisheries etc. In all, we have to develop an integrated approach to improve the economic condition of the farmers. Besides, new seeds and varieties have to be developed through research which may not be susceptible to climatic changes and diseases for raising the agricultural production in the shortest time.

Keeping these things in view a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. G.V.K. Rao some time back to review the working of I.C.A.R. and give recommendations to the Government in order to make it more effective. This Committee has recently submitted its report to the Government and my Ministry is making a detailed study of it now-a-days The effort of the Government is to review the whole system and streamline it.

Some hon. Members have mentioned about Krishi Vigyan Kendras. Indian Council of Agricultural Research has set up 89 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (K.V.K.) and 9 Teacher's a Training Centre (T.T.C.) in the Country. Government desires to set up more Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country but due to resource constraint it is not possible at present to do so. As soon as additional resources become available the Government will ponder over the issue sympathetically.

I do not want to repeat the achievements made by the Department of Agricultural Research and Education because they are given in the Department's Annual Report. Especially the Department has developed better varieties of seeds of Paddy, Wheat, Pulses, Coarse Grains, Maize and *Jawar* Barley, Fodder etc. and has also recommended their release in the market. The production of breeder seeds is also satisfactory. Research work on a number of subjects like developing insecticides and weedicide for crop protection ; identifying areas to produce disease resistant seeds ; checking the menace of rats and identifying the disease before it sepreads is in progress.

Commendable success has been achieved in the production of oil seeds under the "Technology Mission" launched by the Hon. Prime Minister. Despite severe drought conditions last year, the production of oil-seeds is encouraging. Lot of work has been done in the fields of

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horticulture, soil testing, animal husbandry and fisheries.

This year my Ministry especially wants to work on "Dry Land Farming" and promote it, so as to improve production through efficient use of Science and Technology in drought affected areas. The Government also desires to make full use of advanced technology to tap every drop of water. Similarly, the Government is desirous of making efficient use of fertilisers in conformity with the needs of the soil.

In the last few years and especially after independence remarkable progress has been made in the production of fertilisers in the country. The production capacity of nitrogen fertiliser has risen from 17,000 tonnes in 1950-51 to 74.80 lakh tonnes as on 31 March, 1988. The production of nitrogen has gone up from 10,000 tonnes in the year 1950-51 to 54.7 lakh tonnes in 1987-88.

The production capacity of phosphatic fertiliser shot up from 20 thousand tonnes in 1950-51 to 26 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 and output during the period increased from 8,000 tonnes to 16.65 lakh tonnes.

Since the first year of First Five Year Plane i.e. 1951-52 to 1987-88 the consumption of fertiliser increased by 137 times in the country.

Greater self-sufficiency has been achieved in the production of fertilisers in the country since independence. In the first two Five Year Plans 50 per cent of the fertiliser requirement was met by imports. The dependence on imports declined to 25 to 30 per cent in the Sixth Five Year Plan. As against this in 1986-87 and 1987-88, 95 per cent of the demand for nitrogenous fertiliser area was met indigenously.

The Government is also conscious of its responsibility to make maximum utilisation of the production capacity installed in fertiliser plants and to improve the production process. It achieved remarkable success in this regard in the year 1987-88.

The hon. Members may be aware that the "Administered Price" policy is in vogue in the fertiliser industry. Though the production cost of urea in the country is Rs. 3241 per tonne but the farmers gets it for Rs. 2350 per tonne. Rest of the burden of the production cost is being borne by the Government. The hon. Members may be aware that in the Budget the price of urea has been reduced by 7.5 per cent, as a result of which the price of a urea bag has declined by Rs. 8.80 p. The production cost of D.A.P. fertiliser in the country is Rs. 4166 per tonnes, but it is sold to the farmers at the rate of Rs. 3600 per tonne. As a result of these concessions the Government every year pays subsidy to the tune of Rs. 3000 crore.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH (Mahendragarh) : I want a clarification. Is this discount of 7.5 per cent in the price of fertiliser for the coming Kharif and Rabi sowings only or is it for all times to come ?

Secondly, the hon. Minister of Finance it had stated that industry is going to bear this burden, but now the industry is demanding reimbursement from the Government. So who is going to bear the burden, the Government or the industry ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Rao Sahib. The farmers will get fertilisers at the reduced price.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : That is all right.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : You wanted to know whether this would remain in force only for Kharif and Rabi sowing or for all times to come. We will try to make it a regular feature. It is a different matter if in future price fluctuates.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : This was in the Budget speech. I only wanted a clarification.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : The Budget Speech has mentioned that it would be in force for the coming season...... *(Interruptions)* However the Government will try to make it a regular feature.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : I want one clarification from you. Is this 7 5 per cent only a bonus ? The old price is still printed on bags of urea, though manufacturers have been asked to sell it at a reduced price. So has the Government issued orders for 7.5 per cent permanent reduction ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : It is not the question of bonus. We will sell urea at a reduced price The price of each bag will be reduced by Rs. 8.80. The bag selling at Rs 115 will be sold at reduced price i.e. Rs. 8 80 less. Farmers will get the fertiliser at reduced price, whosoever bears the burden, whether it is the Government or the industry. A meeting on the issue with the Finance Minister is in progress.

SHRI TAPESHWAR SINGH (Bikramganj) : Mr Minister, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has given concession of 7.5 per cent only on urea. Will this concession be extended to all types of fertilisers ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : We will act according to the instructions of the hon. Minister of Finance which he has made in the Budget Speech...*[(Interruptions)*. To promote the consumption of fertilisers in the country and to fix their prices a committee was set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Dr. G.V.K. Rao. This committee concluded that besides other things dual price policy is impractical. It has also given many suggestions to the Government. The Government is giving a serious thought to the recommendations of the Committee.

The Government is also taking every possible step to make available fertilisers at low price in the remote areas and the areas where demand is low. This is the reason why the Government gives transport subsidy on fertilisers. The Government is also trying to minimise the transportation distances so as to reduce the transport subsidy to the minimum level.

While speaking on the Demands for Grants of my Ministry, many hon. Members have given very good suggestions. Before dwelling on any other issue I would like to throw some light, in one or two minutes, on the programme regarding women, youths and children. The Government is fully sized of the programmes it is running for women and youth. To augment the income of women, financial assistance is being provided to them by the Department of Rural Development under the programme named "Dwarika". In 1988-89, 7000 groups of women will be formed to give assistance to 50 thousand women. To provide amenities to women, toilets are being constructed in villages under the rural development programme. Under village water supply scheme special emphasis is being laid to ameliorate the condition of women so that they need not walk long distances to fetch water. There is also a programme to improve the lot of children. There are special arrangements for youth training and self-employment under the programme called TRYSEM. After imparting training under TRYSEM efforts are made to provide self employment to them under IRDP or other programmes... *(Interruptions)*

Now I would like to throw some light on the issues raised by the hon. Members. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the first to participate in the debate was Shri V. Rao who made very useful suggestions and raised very important issues, whether it was reduction of interest on bank loans, losses due to natural calamities, hailstorm or writing off loans Among other things he also raised the issue of delay in loans to farmers, more facilities to cotton growers and crop insurance. Beside him, other hon. Members like Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan, Shri Sode Ramaiah, Shri R.S. Mane and Shri Zainal Abedin also expressed their views. Shrimati Basavarajeswari and Shri K. Mohandas also participated in the debate. I have already replied to the issues raised by them, but I would like to elaborate on two three points here. Shri Rao said that cotton crop has been ruined in his State and some people have been committed suicide. The Hon. Prime Minister has already provided some assistance from the

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Prime Minister's Relief Fund. The hon. Members may be aware of the difficulties that the farmers have to undergo when their crops are ruined. The Government will try to cover cotton, sugarcane, wheat, gram and rice in the crop insurance scheme. Mention has also been made to cover tabacco, chilly, groundnut mustard and other crops under this scheme. The effort of the Government will be to cover as many crops as possible under the crop insurance scheme. The august house knows how much Government is worried about the welfare of the farmers. Farmers are the backbone of the nation. They have earned a good name for the country. The Government will try its best to help the farmers. So far as writing off loans is concerned we do not approve of the way it has been done in Haryana by Chaudhary Devi Lal. He has publicised all over the country that he has written off the loans. I invite you to visit Haryana—which is not far away from Delhi and ask the farmers there, whether Chaudhary Devi Lal has actually written off their loans ? Even if one farmer says so, it can be declared in the House that Bhajan Lal is a liar. Not a single farmer can truthfully say that his debt has been waived. They say that they have fulfilled all their promises. Their mouths cannot be sealed but it is a fact no loan has been written off. This is the way people are being deceived. Can anyone waive a huge sum amounting to Rs. 1200 crores ? If debt waiver had been so easy, would Shri Rama Rao of Andhra Pradesh Shri Hegde of Karnataka Shri Barnala of Punjab or the Chief Minister of West Bengal remain behind.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Actually our Government has given some relief to the farmers earlier in respect of payment of dues to the cooperative institutions. Our Government has given some concessions in the form of interest waiver earlier. This is a particular case of cotton growers which is unique only to Prakasam and Guntur districts. My submission again to you is that kindly do not treat this as a general issue. Prof. Ranga knew well this problem. You can have a discussion with him. Kindly write off at least the interest part, if not the principal. Otherwise, the cotton growers will be put in such a situation whereby they can never raise their heads again.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : I want to say something to Shri Rao. Our hon. Prime Minister made an annoucement in Andhra Pradesh regarding relief to farmers in respect of payment of dues. This happened during a 'Kisan Sammelan' where I was also present. He said that the farmer could not stand the burden of paying compound interest on the amount of loan. Now they will not be charged compound interest on the amount of loan taken. In areas affected by two consecutive years of drought, loans repayable in 6 months will now be repayable within 7 years. Similarly, for loans repayable in 3 years could now be repaid in 10 years span of time. Rate of interest has been reduced from 12½% to 10% The Government has given whatever concessions it could but efforts will be made to see if anything can be done further. But waiver of loans is just not possible. If this is put into a practice the Government will be left with no money even to pay salaries to employees. The country will become insolvent *(Interruptions)* Orders to this effect have been sent to all states. In Rajasthan the time-limit has been increased to 10 years.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : There was a hailstorm in Haryana. A large number of sheep and goats have died. People have filed petitions. Farmers have been given some compensation. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : A report on the areas affected by drought or hailstorms is sent by respective State Governments to the Centre in a form of memorandum. On receiving the memorandum a Central team is sent to conduct a on-the-spot study of the situation. The Government extends whatever assistence is needed. *(Interruptions)* This is also a State subject. This should be done by the State. Cases of house collapses should be reported to the Centre. All such problems have not been received in the form of a memorandum. Memorandum on drought were sent earlier. No new memorandum has been received till now.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : They are more interested in affecting defections. Why should he bother with hailstorms ? The Haryana Chief Minister is busy in making ministers *(Interruptions).*

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Shri Shahabuddin mentioned something about pesticides. To that I replied that the Government will ensure the timely supply of pesticides to farmers. Shri Mohandas mentioned coconut farming and Shri Rai spoke about the quality of seeds.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Special steps will have to be taken to prevent the adulteration.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : The Government will tackle adulteration problem on a vigorous footing and those indulging in this malpractice will be prosecuted. In this context the State of Punjab was mentioned. Much before the hon. Member brought up this matter, the Government had already arrested 14 people after conducting inquiries, registered cases against them and cancelled their licences.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Why don't you bring it under the Essential Commodities Act ?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : An Act already exists for this propose. There is provision for imprisonment ranging from 2 years to 7 years for those who adulterate fertilisers. Shri Raju spoke about bettering the conditions of cattle. Similarly, Shri Surendra Pal Singh spoke of reducing the number of cattle in order to reduce burden on land. It is not proper to reduce the number of cattle because milk production has to be increased. For the last 3-4 years Rajasthan and Gujarat have been affected by brought. As it is, plenty of cattle have perished. Therefore, the Government will concentrate more on saving the crops likely to be damaged by the cattle.

Shri Rao said that the scheme of setting up agricultural Research Centres should be expanded so that people living in distant places can be better informed. Through a meeting of universities it has been decided to take the benefits of these Centres to the common man which would ultimately increase agricultural yield.

Besides other things, Shri Abbasi spoke of establishment of customduty centres for fish at the block level. Shri Mane and Sri Rameshwar Neekhra spoke, among other things, about use of machines for harvesting crops and relaxation of customs duty on farm implements. These points have been taken care of in the Budget.

Shri Uttam Rathod spoke on crop insurance schemes to which I have replied in detail. Shri Somnath Rath also spoke on these same issues. Similarly, Shri Nityananda Misra spoke on Land reforms. Regarding this I want to say that land reforms have been undertaktn on an elaborate scale. But there are some States where work remains to be done at desired level. As you know, at many places where land is rendered surplus, people move the courts and obtain a stay-order. This delays the work. The State Governments have been directed to engage Government lawyers for the speedy disposal of these cases so that this land can be distributed among the poor and landless.

Shri Jujhar Singh also spoke on land reforms. Shri Vijayarahgavan spoke of giving direction and providing emloyment to the Scheduled Castes.

The Government will seriously look into the matters relating to crop insurance schemes, increasing agricultural produc-

[Shri Bhajan Lal]

tion and providing employment opportunities.

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain raised some points relating to drought relief in Rajasthan. The position is that Central assistance amounting to Rs. 1512 crores and 95 lakhs has been sanctioned as a whole for the country for the period between July 1987 and 30 June, 1988. This does not include flood relief. 35% of this sum, which comes to Rs. 507 crores and 17 lakhs, has been given to Rajasthan alone. The hon. Member said that 67 districts are affected by drought. Out of these the 11 districts are partially affected and situation in 73 blocks is critical. Out of this, 6 districts and 37 blocks of Rajasthan have been identified as areas reeling under severe drought and there relief is being provided at large scale. The Government is giving financial assistance for provision of cattle fodder at the rate of Rs. 4/-per cattle. Another point he raised pertains to the quality of foodgrain consumed by people there. He has alleged that the people have contracted 'night-blindness' due to lack of protein in the foodgrains and many people have even gone blind. It is well-known that the Government has opened 'Fair-Price Shops' everywhere and all facilities are available through them. When the hon. Member raised this question in the House earlier the State Government was contacted, they were directed to supply milk, butter and pulses to people as a precautionary measure against blindness. Let me tell the hon. Member that I am also related to Rajasthan. The hon. Member also said that a sum of Rs. 58 crores remains to be paid. Under directions from the hon. Prime Minister a Central team will visit Rajasthan and Gujarat in 2-4 days. All efforts will be made to extend help as quickly as possible. Efforts will be made to take dicision within a month.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : This is the first team's report. Rs. 137 crores have been received out of. Rs. 195 crores and Rs. 58 crores is yet to be paid.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : The hon. member knows that Governmental decisions are not based on the team's report alone. A highlevel committee has been set up to take a second look at the situation. The opinion of this committee is considered before taking a final decision. The hon. Member need not worry. The Government is alive to the gravity of the situation in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Even after this, if no assistance is given the hon. Member is welcome to voice his opinion.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : The Study Committee had recommended Rs. 195 crores but only Rs. 137 crores were sanctioned. The balance of Rs. 58 crores must be sanctioned without further delay. The hon. Minister himself made an announcement to this effect.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : No such announcement was made by me. I agree with the hon. Member when he says that only Rs. 137 crores have been given. With regard to remaining amount of Rs. 58 crores, my sympathy goes to you and the Prime Minister has himself said. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : No payment has been made to labourers for the past one month. What about that ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Two meetings on drought situation were held under the hon. Prime Minister's chairmanship. The responsibility has now been handed over to secretaries. Shri Shastri and Shri Pande are incharge of this work. This is not the right time for me to make any announcements. If I make an announcement rightnow, there will not be any need to send a committee. While eating mangoes, why should one concern oneself with counting the number of trees which produced those mangoes ? The hon. member should trust the Government. Points have also been raised by Shri Kamla Prasad, Shri Ram Prakash, Shri L. P. Singh Deo, Shri Bharat Singh, Shri Pandey and Shri Kabuli. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : A big state like Jammu and Kashmir does not have a fertilizer plant till now. The fertilizers as well as fruit industry in the State is in the peril. The Government seems oblivious to this long standing demand of the State.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Fertilizer consumption in Jammu and Kashmir is 30,000 tonnes only whereas a factory produces a minimum of 3-4 lakh tonnes per annum.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : A separate scheme will have to be made for that area. Being a hilly area it includes Himachal and Western Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : If the consumption in the State is 30,000 tonnes, what is one to do with the remaining 2 lakh and 70,000 tonnes ? It cannot be sent to Punjab or Haryana as these States have their own factories. Perhaps the only alternative is to cart the entire load down to Kanyakumari.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : The Centre over looks the fact that so much of land is lying waste in Jmmu and Kashmir. This clearly shows the Government's inability to use land to its optimum capacity.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : It is not like that fertiliser is costlier in Jammu and Kashmir and cheaper in Kandla. The Government is supplying fertilizer throughout India at the same rate by giving subsidy on it. The Government gives a subsidy of Rs. 400 crore annually for meeting the cartege charges also. So question of injustice doesn't arise. About water and fertilizer......

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I said that there is climatic area and the hilly area. Our area is......

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : The climatic conditions are there in all states. Some of the States might have been cut into two parts i. e., the plain area and the hilly area. There are some hilly areas in Haryana also which adjoin with Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, and the plain areas such as Moreni and Kuchhmaidani adjoin Punjab. The Government will reconsider about such areas. If there is any broblem with any particular state. We will try to solve that problem.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : The Government have no criteria for identifying the real marginal farmers. The big farmers claims themselves to be as marginal farmers......

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : We have received such complaints from Rajasthan also.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : The Farm Training Centres opened in districts have totally failed to bring desired result. It should be made obligatory on the part of the Research Centre so opened to provide training also to the marginal farmers if they so desire. What happens today is that the big farmers take maximum benefits of these facilities by sending their own men working as tillers and labourers on their farm, the marginal farmers do not find themselves in this position.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : You have rightly said that it should be made obligatory on the part of Research Centres. The Government would try to do this. We want to run such centres all over the country.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : There is yet another grogramme, Oil Seed Development. This should also be run on the same pattern.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is not a place for dialogue. You cannot go on raising everything. You started with clarifications...*(Iterruptions)*.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Shri K. P. Singh Deo has also said that more incentive should be given to the backward areas and Agriculture Research Centres should be opened. The Government

[Shri Bhajan Lal]

would consider the matter and would try to open at least one Agriculture Research Centre in each district so that the farmers can get some knowledge ot agriculture science. As far as your definition of marginal and small farmers is concerned, it may be correct at some places but it may notbe at other places e.g. in Rajasthan, generally every farmer have 5-10 hectares of land, but the farmers do not get full benefit of the land due to shortage of water. There the only source of irrigation is rain. We have called a meeting for this and have asked the Department to re-examine it.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : But I am from Madhya Pradesh and not from Kashmir.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : I know you very well. We will devise ways and means as to how we can supply water to the uneven land because there is shortage of water.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I have mentioned about the fruit industry.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : An hon. Member has said that the schemes meant for small farmers is not satisfactory and the rate of interest is very high. The Government will consider it and do whatever it can. Shri K. J. Abbasi has also drawn the attention of the Government that timely assistance is not provided to farmers and his area suffered a heavy loss due to floods etc. He has also demanded that for the development of agriculture, more and more Agro-Centres should be opened and tractors should be made available to farmers on rent and the Government should establish tractor centres for this purpose. Due to hailstorm, crops of farmers have destroyed, therefore, the rate of interest of the loans given to them should be lowered. As I have already stated that the Government have already lowered the rate of interest and in addition to it, we will help the farmers, whatever we can do for them we will certainly do. An hon. Member has said that per hectare production in India is less as compared to other countries of the world, I agree with him. This is because of application of fertilizer in very little quantity in our country. The consumption of fertilizer in foreign countries is 350 to 400 kilograms per hectare, whereas it is only 51 kilograms per hectare in our country. You can very well imagine the situation from this difference. This situation can very well be compared with a person addicted to opium. With the passage of time the quantum of doze of the opium increases to meet his requirement. So, is the case with our fields also. We have to go on increasing the requirements of fertilizers with the passage of time if we want to increase our production because our land has turned into a fertilizer addict. The way we affected reduction in prices of fertilizer by giving subsidy on it we expect that farmers will increase production by using more fertilizers. The very purpose of giving this subsidy is to enable the farmers to increase their production and get more benefit out of this.

Many hon. Members have also made mention of the coconut crop and fishery in this House. As I have already stated, we have prepared many schemes in this regard and the production will increase with the implementation of these schemes. The demand for early fixing of the prices of cotton and making payment of arrears of sugarcane to farmers was also raised in this House. The Government will not only try to make early payment of arrears to farmers but it will also ensure that adequate and timely supply of electricity may be made to the farmers. A mention was also made about the Agro-Processing Agency. We would try our best to give to farmers every possible facility in this field also. The mention was made about the horticulture also. In this connection I am to state that the Government have been giving subsidy to increase the consumption of fertilizers. The House is aware that a subsidy of 3 thousand crore rupees is given every year by the Government. Nevertheless, the Government have appointed a Committee which will devise ways and means as to how farmers can be directly benefited from it. Only then, our farmers would be able to know how much grant is being given to them by Government in the form of subsidy. Otherwise, the farmers think that the prices of fertilizer are low and Government is doing nothing for them. In this way, no credit is given to the Government for the subsidy of 3 thousand crore rupees.

The hon. Member, Shri Basavraju has said that agriculture loan should be given to farmers and Shri Krishan Rao has also raised some points that irrigation facilities and seed and fertilizers should be made available to farmers in time. Choudhri Birender Singh had particularly mentioned about the subsidy and suggested that its benefits should directly go into the hands of farmers. He has also made mention of two fertilizers factories. I will get all these things checked end if any officer is found guilty, stern action will be taken against him. An hon. Member has suggested that instead of depending upon export, we should increas our own production. I want to tell him that we have made every possible effort to increase our production and as a result of which, we have been able to make export of some items. Shri Tapeshwar Singh has mentioned about cooperatives and losses suffered by farmers due to hailstorms. Shri Tripathi has demanded that more mini kits should be made available to farmers. In addition to these suggestions, Shri Yadav and Shri Ramoowalia have also given very valuable suggestions. A suggestion to celebrate this year as "Kisan Year" and to give more facilities to farmers in this year was also made. The Government would seriously consider about the suggestions made by these hon. Members.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Please make a declaration about the 'Kisan Year'.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : It is not proper to make any announcement about 'Kisan Year' in the House. But what can be done in this regard will be informed to you in this very House, Shri Ayyub Khan, while making mention of drought in Rajasthan, has drawn the attention of the Government towards the protection of live stocks, depleting water level of wells and non-availability of electricity in Rajasthan and suggested that the whole expenditure incurred on digging wells should be borne by the Government. We will give a serious thought to the suggestion put forward by the hon. Member. In this connection, I am to assure the House that Government will leave no stone unturned & try its best to give maximum benefits to farmers. At last, I would like to submit that all the demands for grants presented in the House are very reasonable and these will be helpful for increasing the production of foodgrains. Shri Rana Saheb has also given very valuable suggestions and the Government will consider these suggestions seriously. The suggestions made by hon. Members are very valuable and the Government will give a serious thought to these suggestions and make every possible effort to fulfil them so that the hon. Members may not have any chance to make complaints during the discussion on demands for grants of this Ministry next year.

With these words, I request the august House to approve the demands for grant unanimously.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I shall put all the cut motions to Demands Nos. 1 to 5 to vote unless any hon. Member specifically says that his cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the consolideted Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 5 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants for 1988-89 in respect of Ministry of Agriculture voted by the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March 1988		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE				
1.	Agriculture	67,60,00,000	1,24,00,000	337,98,00,000	6,19,00,000
2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	42,40,00,000	29,34,00,000	211,99,00,000	148,73,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Resarch and Education	33,53,00,000	...	167,64,00,000	...
4.	Department of Rural Development	778,13,00 000	5,00,000	1441,23,00,000	25,00 000
5.	Department of Fertilizers	898,42,00,000	70,67,00,000	2740,07,00,000	353,34,00,000

14.01 hrs.

[English]

(ii) Ministry of Home Affairs

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 41 to 45 and 89 to 94 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial number of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 41 to 45 and 89 to 94 releating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

Demands for Grants for 1988-89 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 18th March 1988		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF HOME AEFAIRS				
41.	Ministry of Home Affairs	26,46,00,000	...	132,30,00,000	...
42.	Cabinet	2,88 00,000	...	14,42,00,000	...
43.	Police	187,86,00,000	17 54,00,000	939,32,00,000	87,70,00 000
44.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	42,45,00,000	17,91,00,000	173,52 00,000	54,32,00,000
45.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	9,08,00,000	4,73,00,000	45.42,00,000	23,65,00,000
	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—UNION TERRITORIES				
	(Without Legislature)				
89.	Delhi	115,72,00,000	83,93.00 000	578,61,00,000	419,62,00,000

90.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16,69,00,000	12,04,00,000	83,50,00,000	60,22,00,000
91.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,08,00,000	95,00,000	15,40,00.000	4,76.00,000
92.	Lakshadweep	4,49,00,000	1,80,00,000	22,47,00,000	8,99,00,000
93.	Chandigarh	18,48,00 000	6,21,00,000	92,39,00,000	31,05,00,000
94.	Damand and Diu	2,07,00,000	1,93,00,000	10,36,00,000	9,67,00,000

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I rise to initate the discussion on the Demands under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

These are 11 departments under the control of Ministry of Home Affairs Out of 11 Departments there are 5 Departments in which there is only an expenditure while in the rest of the Departments there are corresponding receipts also which deal mainly with the territories centrally administered.

14.03 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the chair]*

Before I go into various aspects relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs and its activities during the last year I would like to make a few comments on the need for restructuring this whole Department.

This Ministry was, at one time, the most powerful Ministry having control of the total service which has been separated, and a separate Ministry has been formed as Ministry of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. Even though this Ministry has got 11 Demands under its control, yet it is today a truncated Ministry and allotted with certain activities and certain functions which are not of very much significance.

The estimated outlay proposed for the next year is of the order of only Rs. 1,700 crores, excluding the Demands relating to the Centrally administered Territories, but including the Departments which are not of much significance but which are under the control of the Ministry, such as, the Department of Official Languages, the Census Department, Departments dealing with Hindi Teaching, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Freedom Fighters, Relief and Rehabilitation, Central Translation Bureau, etc., etc, These are the Departments which have no particular significance. Some of these Departments could be transferred to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, and the Home Ministry could concentrate more on the problems relating to internal security as well as the administration of the Centrally administered Territories. I do not know why the Department of Personnel had been separated and why these insignificant subjects had been kept in the Ministry of Home Affairs. But there is a strong case for retransferring the Department of Personnel back to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I cannot understand the logic why the Ministry of Home Affairs is controlling the IPS and the Ministry of Personnel is controlling the IAS officers. Unless the Ministry of Home Affairs is in full control of all the All India Services, it will be difficult for this Ministry of administer, particulary in the matter of internal security.

Having said that, I would like to pass on to certain allocations proposed to be made this year for various departments. I find that under Demand No. 42, dealing with the Cabinet and the Prime Minister's Secretariat, there is 60 per cent increase over the last year's allocation. I do not know—the reason has not been given in the Annual Report—why there is such an enormous increase under the head 'Cabinet'. We have about 59 Ministers—I do not know the exact number but maybe about 59. This includes Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and the Deputy Ministers. The productivity of some of the Ministers, as we are witnessing in this House, is questionable. Yet we are being asked today to pass a Demand which is enhanced to the tune of about 60 per cent. Now, what is the function of many of these Ministers ? There are some Ministers who are in charge of certain States, having organisational responsibilities. They go very often to the States concerned where they have certain organisational responsibilities. They have dual responsibilities. They spend more time in the States, spend more money on the organisational work, draw TA and DA from the Government, but they do nothing with regard to Government work when they go to those States. I do not blame the Ministers. But it is well-known that many of these Ministers are going to their States, particularly, the States ruled by the non-Corgress parties and then decry the State Government day-in and day-out, issue statements against the State Government, criticise the State Government, They never inform the State Government about their activities, they seldom meet them and discuss with them and there is no end to this type of criticism which goes on uninterrupted for several months. Only recently one Minister went to Hyderabad and there wild allegations had been made against the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. I am aware that some of the Ministers who maintain a very high standard of behaviour when they go to States, whether it is ruled by the Opposition or whether it is ruled by the Congress, and their behaviour is very exemplary. They try to understand their difficulties and problems of these States. But in the case of some of the other Ministers, their activities in those States are highly objectionable and even then we are being asked to vote for a grant which is very much higher than the grant that we had voted last year. Why ? when there is a need for economy because of the drought conditions in the country this year, when there is the case for reduction of expenditure on several accounts, now here is a case when the Ministry wants more. All these expenditures are non-plan revenue expenditure and there is a increase of 60% in this particular demand, Demand No 42, under Cabinet Secretariat, while there are certain other Demands where the expenditure is less or the expenditure is not very much commensurate with the needs such as the Demand under the Police. I found that there is a need for increasing the expenditure on various para-military forces—the CRPF, the B.S.F., the Assam Rifles and the Indo-Tibetan forces because it has been found that whenever the States ask for more forces, the Centre was not in a position to supply enough personnel to help the state in the maintenance of law and order, whenever there was an emergency situation in the States.

Sir, Tripura has been asking for the last two years for sufficient forces to be sent there, but the Central Government could never send adequate forces to Tripura with the result when the elections were held recently you had to take the army to Tripura. Andhra Pradesh wanted two battalions immediately only two months ago. But in spite of several requests, the Centre could send only one battalion of CRPF for controlling the left-wing extremists. Similarly, from other States, from Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa, demands had been coming for sending CRPF, but the Centre was finding it impossible to send sufficient number of forces because you did not have enough forces. While you have all the infrastructure, you have all the training facilities, academies established, you have got all the laboratory facilities, several facilities you have created, but not sufficient force, there is a case for increasing the personnel and spending more on the recruitment of persons to the para-military forces so that sufficient strength is deputed to the States whenever there is a demand. Now, the question is that why you should send forces to the States. Why should there be a need for this ? There should be no need as it is a state subject but because of certain policies, wrong policies being pursued by the Government of India, now it has become necessary for States to depend more and more on the Central Government for such forces, because the State Governments are starving for want of funds. You don't give them enough funds, they can't train their police officers, they can't recruit more people and alternatively it is necessary for the Central Government to come to the rescue of the State Governments whenever they have difficulties such as the communal disturbances, such as the left-wing extremists activities, or such as the other activities like the TNV activities, the activities of insurgents and the terrorists and so on and so forth. That being the case you cannot be content with the meagre forces that you have under your command. Unless you increase the para-military forces, it will be difficult for the Central Government to cope with the demands of the State Governments for help in maintaining law and order.

Sir, what is the position with regard to the internal security, overseeing the maintenance of law and order in the country ? The Report says that the law and order situation was quite under control except this, this, this and this. What is 'this' ? Except Punjab, except certain areas where there is an insurgency

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activity, except certain areas where there were communal disturbances such as in Meerut, in U.P., in Gujarat and in Delhi, What is this ? How can you say that you are satisfied with the law and order situation in the country ? Today the law and order situation in the country is very very serious. We do not see peace anywhere and we are surrounded by certain hostile forces all round. Today there is a talk of Islamic Republic in Bangladesh. We know what is happening in Pakistan. And the other neighbours are not very friendly also. This being the case, we have got to live with these conditions for a very long time to come and the nation will not grudge if you increase the para-military forces and see that the internal peace is maintained because it is the internal disorder not the external aggression which is the threat to the country today. External aggression we can meet, we are going on increasing the Budget on Defence and we are well equipped with and organised. But then as far as the internal peace is concerned, I am afraid every State is facing today difficulties in maintaining law and order.

Coming to the question of Punjab, this morning, my friend, Mr. Gupta and other friends were raising the question of what is happening in Punjab, what is the State Government doing there. The other day, only a few days ago, on Friday, replying to the debate on Punjab, the hon. Minister for Home Affairs spoke something which was very disappointing to us. For 75 minutes he spoke, but he tried to create more heat than light. We did not know what he was going to do. He was only trying to reply to certain other Members who were very angry with the Minister. But among the several good suggestions made by Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Mr Ayyapu Reddy, not a single suggestion was commented upon and accepted by the Government, no reaction of the government was known to us.

On that very day, on Friday, we understand that there was a Meeting going on in the office of the Prime Minister and some high level discussions were taking place in which the Governor of Punjab was also present. It was reported that certain decisions had been taken and those decisions are now being implemented. We do not know what those decisions are, we have not been taken into confidence in spite of the fact that we have offered that 'Opposition is ready to sit with you, you should hence taken us into confidence.' But you were harping only on one point that the Opposition was not cooperating earlier, one meeting was boycotted. That means, you are only trying to take it as an excuse to see that no meeting is called and the Opposition is not taken into confidence. There were some reasons for not participating in that Meeting, but not withstanding the fact that we had been coming to the earlier meetings, there had been meetings of the Opposition parties with the Prime Minister in which discussions were taking place and we were cooperating. Simply because we have not participated in one Meeting because the Agenda was not circulated to us and we objected to the Meeting being convened in such a hurry we could not come and that is being taken as an excuse saying that 'no further Meeting should be called because you boycotted the Meeting.' It looks to be that you were not very sincere about calling a Meeting because you were only trying to find out an excuse to see that no Meeting should take place.

Now, Sir, that apart, we do not bother whether we are being called or being consulted. But the nation would like to know what you are doing. This morning, Mr. Gupta was telling that there was a meeting yesterday in the Golden Temple Panthic Committee meeting in which they said : We have declared a war against India and there is no question of any talk unless it is based on this Khalistan demand. If that is correct, then I would like to know what is the meaning of the Sikh National conference meeting which is being held with the patronage of the Government tomorrow somewhere in Punjab, which is being called by Mr. Rode ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : There is no meeting under the patronage of the Government. Let me say here and now that this is wrong and this is the propaganda which the antinational forces are doing. Therefore, I request you not to attribute that kind of thing,

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : If the meeting is not with the patronage, support of connivance of the Government of India, I am very happy. But the point is, such a meeting is going to be held tomorrow.

S. BUTA SINGH : It is an annual fair, festival.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : But in the panthic committee, it has been declared that a National Sikh Convention meeting is going to be held. Anyway, the point is, today they have declared that in any meeting, no decision should be taken which falls short of the decision to have Khalistan, which is their demand. That being so, what action is being taken by the Government ? Certain forces, your para military forces have been going around the Golden Temple, guarding the gates of the Golden Temple. If that is the only decision you have taken, that will not take you too far. If you want to give good weapons, if you want to upgrade the weaponry with the para military forces, it is very good. But I do not know whether such a decision has been taken. It is reported in the Press that the Government is against sealing the border, whatever it means I do not want to use the words "sealing the border" but policing the border which must be there definitely. But there are doubts about it; because doubts have been created by several people that it is impractical. You cannot seal or you cannot police the border. That means, you cannot prevent people coming from Pakistan. Then, what else can you do ? The nation will not grudge your spending even a thousand crore of rupees on sealing or fencing the border. Mr. Buta Singh Ji I can tell you that we are all very much agitated; the whole nation is agitated and we will not grudge if a new tax is imposed on the Indians to see that sufficient funds are collected for completely fencing the border on the Western side because that is the crux of the whole problem. About the expenditure, there is no problem at all. After all, what is expenditure ? We are going to face a great trouble not only now but also in future because you cannot befriend Pakistan. It is a historical fact. Several times, we tried to improve relations, but what happened ? Could we improve our relations ? Will they forget that we have the responsible for dismemberment of Pakistan ? They will never forget, at least another two generations are not going to forget or for give us for what has happened in 1971. Whenever an opportunity comes, Pakistan is certainly going to create problems for you. That is being a case, and they cannot wage war against us because they know our strength. But the point is it is very easy for them to instigate insurgents, arm them and send them inside to create problems for us. Then, why are you waiting for ? You have wasted 5 years. We should have taken up the issue of sealing the border, fencing the border, some 3 or 5 years ago. We should have had sufficient funds mobilised by imposing new taxes. The nation would not have grudged this. But that has not happened.

Mr. Gupta that day suggested that there is something like the doctrine of hot chase that you should go into the territory of Pakistan in pursuit of the terrorists. Are you going to do that ? You have not said anything about that. You have been only telling that we have to see where is the centre of mischief. As you have just

[Translation]

said that you are engaged on the job of locating the centre of terrorism. It is known to all of us. There is no need to locate the centre of terrorism. It appears as if with increase of every doze of the medicine, the disease aggravated. As we go on changing new medicines, the disease turned from bad to worse.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Medicine itself is a carrier of disease.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : What more one could expect, if the medicine itself is a carrier of disease, as stated by him.

My point is, nothing is being done which is very convincing, which is very tangible to see that we get the results. It is because still we are tinkering with the

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problem. If something tangible is being done, we would like to be told. Though you have not told us the other day, you can tell us now, you can tell us what actions has been taken. What are the decisions taken in the meeting with the Prime Minister. Maybe you wanted to consult the Prime Minister. You were not in a position to tell anything on that day. But then, having taken certain decision, we would like to be told, what are those decisions. How are you going about solving this, so that the nation which is agitated could know what is happening. They should be satisfied.

Sir, coming to the question of communal problem and other issues relating to the Ministry, I find that the annual report of 1987-88 says : "The communal situation was very peaceful in the country". It has not made any mention of the massacre in Meerut. Generally they referred to UP, but not to Meerut particularly.

I am not going into those things because there is no need. Already we have discussed that communal problem. We have discussed those incidents. I do not want to go into them.

My point is that certain guidelines had been formulated in consultation with the Opposition parties. Two month before the Meerut riots broke, there was a meeting, rather any emergency meeting of the National Integration Council. In that Council, certain guidelines had been reiterated; nothing new. Because from 1980 onwards, we are making efforts to formulate certain guidelines so that these guidelines may be passed on the States for implementation. Then they were upgraded in 1983. Then again in 1987, they were further upgraded and they said that these are the guidelines. I need not enunciate all those guidelines because they are known to all of us and you discussed with us. You had agreed that such guidelines should exist. You said good and honest officers should be sent to those areas which are riot-prone areas and the officers who do good work should be rewarded. The officers who do not follow the guidelines should be punished. Now what happened to those guidelines ? Who is monitoring these guidelines ? Have you ever called a meeting and have you ever reviewed as to what has happened ? Have you amended the service rules ? Have you included these guidelines in the rules? Have you included any violation of these guidelines in their personal records so that you may keep in mind while giving promotions ? Nothing has been done and instead of that, there are reports that many States have not accepted these guidelines including your State, Mr. Professor.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : We stand for reform resolutely.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Well, you feel that is your state there is no problem. It is not a question of an existing problem. You may not have problem today. But when there is going to be a problem, what are you going to do ? You must have all those guidelines observed so that you may prevent the communal problem. Instead of pursuing an approach of fire brigades, as is generally discussed here, what we should do is we should see that such things do not recur. They do not happen. Whenever there is any possibility immediately it should be curbed; it should be nipped in the bud. That was the main object why these guidelines have been framed. But these guidelines, as it generally happens, are drafted by us, they aae sent to the States, they are underlined in the Secretariat, filed and are forgotten. That is the fate of these guidelines today. I would like to know why is it that you have not mentioned about it in the Report itself, in the Home Ministry ? I don't think that the Annual Report should consist of only a few pages. It is such a small booklet. I have been seeing the Annual Report of many Ministries. So much is to be reported; so much is to be told to the House about various things.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): It is the biggest Ministry.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Yes, it is the biggest Ministry. There is no mention anywhere in this report about the guidelines and also about the need for separating religion from politics.

[Translation]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Just possible that the hon. Minister might have put the river in a pitcher.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : He is expert in that.

[English]

My point is that there was a proposal to separate religion from politics. You wanted to have a Bill. The Home Minister on the floor of this House announced "We are going to bring a Bill." Where is the Bill ? Is there any difficulty in implementing such an Act of passed ? People may talk of Article 19. But how will Article 19 come in the way of separating religion from politics. Whatever may be the consequence but unless you take action on certain basic things, it will be difficult for you to control the situation.

Sir, the point is that the review meetings have not been held. Guidelines have not been followed. In the States, nobody is monitoring. There is no monitoring system existing in the Home Ministry. No meeting was held and no special report has been prepared by the Ministry so far about the situation. Even though, after the Meerut incident for the last six to seven months there is a lull, you cannot say for ever. It can erupt any time. So, we must be very careful and we must guard against ourselves as far as this is concerned. In this connection, I would suggest that atleast you must have a separate Department dealing with the social tensions. We do not have that now. Having experienced for the last 40 years, today we know that the social tensions are such which are likely to create lot of problems for us. They will halt the progress of this country. They will come in the way of several developmental activities of the nation. So, you must have a Department of Social Tension which goes on monitorsng this; which goes on studying this and then action is taken so that the trouble is nipped in the bud. That type of proposal was there earlier but nobody bothered about that. Instead of having several minor Departments, this Department should be equipped well. You have an Intelligence Department. But the Intelligence Department deals with several things. I want this Department should only deal with all types of Social Tensions, which are likely to lead to violence.

Coming to the point of Sarkaria Commission and the Centre-State relations, I would like to say that it is a very important subject for the Ministry of Home Affairs. But it never bothered about this aspect. It never bothered to discharge this rasponsibility and because of this today the Centre-State relations are worse. Today, the position is that several States, particularly the States ruled by the Opposition Parties, do not have any confidence in the Central Covernment. They thinks that you are partial, even when you are not. That is the position today. What are you doing ? As Home Minister in charge of this, what are you doing to see that there is harmonious relation between the Centre and the States ?

Small issues, issues on which there should be no difference of opinion between the Centre and the States, are becoming big issues, and this is presenting a situation where it looks as if there is a confrontation between the Centre and the States. How are you going to contribute to the progress of this country, how are you going to solve the problems of this country, with such types of strained relations ?

In the matter of the Report of the Sarkaria Commission, it is said that the Commission's Report has been sent to the State Governments for their comments. It has taken five years to produce the Report, and now it has taken another six months—the Report was submitted six months ago. Now the Report has been sent to the State Governments for their comments. What comments do you require from the State Governments ? Already every State Government has sent

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its comments. Because some State Governments delayed sending their comments, the production of the Report of the Sarkaria Commission was also delayed. Again, today, for implementation you are having the same process of sending the Report to the States. And if you have to wait till the comments of every State Government, including Mizoram, Meghalaya and all other States, are received, it will take another five years. When are you going to implement the recommendations ? And where is the necessity for having to wait for the comments of the State Governments ? I strongly feel that there is no need for you to ask for the comments of the State Governments. This will unduly delay the implementation. Many of these recommendations are good; they have been given after a very careful consideration; after five years' deliberation, the Sarkaria Commission has produced the Report; and these recommendations will have to be accepted by the Central Government and action has to follow. But why are you delaying ? If you delay this, it is likely to create further troubles, further suspicions, in the minds of the States that you are not likely to accept these recommendations as you have not accepted many other recommendations, including the Police Commission's Report.

Coming to the Police Commission's Report, we have eight Reports submitted to us. It is a different matter that the Commission was appointed when the Janata Government was in power. But that should not make any difference. It is a voluminous and a first class Report. It contains so many useful recommendations. All the recommendations, you say, have been accepted. No. The ultimate recommendation, which is the life of the whole recommendations, the final Report, the Eighth Report, which deals with the accountability of the police officers, you have not accepted

Coming to the question of upgradation of standards of revenue and district administration, under the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission, an allocation of Rs. 23.71 lakhs was made to see that certain parts of States where the administration is to be upgraded were assisted. This amount was to be spent in a period of five years, that is, from 1985 to 1989 or so. But, so far, how much money has been spent ? Out of Rs. 23.71 lakhs, you have spent only Rs. 6.38 lakhs in four years. An amount of about Rs. 17.33 lakhs still remains with you unspent. And you have only one year. Can you spend that in one year ? You cannot say that you have no money. We have voted that money. The money is with you, with the Ministry of Home Affairs. Why have you not spent this ? I know, some States have sent their proposals, but those proposals are under process in the Ministry of Homd Affairs for the last oue year

Coming to the question of the Scheduled Areas which are being administered by the States under the directions of the Home Ministry, under the Constitutional provision, under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, the administration of the Scheduled Areas is partly in the hands of the Central Government, the Home Ministry. How are you administering the Scheduled Areas ? I will not go into various details. I am only suggesting that the Ministry has failed to bring about a sort of coordination, uniformity, in the matter of policy for the administration of Scheduled Areas. While you are striving for uniformity in all the departments, this is something where uniformity is so very essential. It is essential because if a particular tribe in Andhra Pradesh is a Scheduled Tribe, if a particular caste or class of people in Maharashtra is not a Scheduled Tribe and if there is no uniformity, what will happen ? The entire Maharashtra non-tribes are coming to Andhra Pradesh because here once they cross the border, they become tribals. How many difficulties are being created because of this ?

Under the Fifth Schedule, the Governor has to make the regulation. That has got the force of an Act of legislature. It need not come to the Assembly or Parliament and under that regulation, several acts with regard to land reforms, land transfer etc., are being made by all the States not uniformly but in a different manner. I am not talking of the tribals of the North-Eastern Agency because this is excluded from 5th schedule. This is excluded for which there is another chapter. I am talking of those tribal areas which are in the Central India, Southern India, Western India where there is no concentration of population such as 60 per cent, 70 per cent or 80 per cent are all tribes like in Nagaland, Mizoram etc. In Bihar, in U.P., in every State, there are tribal areas and these tribal areas have been declared as Scheduled Areas under Scheduled Area Order. And while making regulations several irregularities have been committed by the State Governments themselves. It is the duty of the Ministry to see that there is uniformity as far as laws and regulations are concerned, regulations which have to be made by the Governors, by the State Government and the Ministry has to suggest that there should be no diversity in the actual implementation of these laws so that difficulties may not come in the way of implementation or administration of these tribal areas.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : (Kishanganj) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Hom Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to enact a law for payment of due compensation to the victims of social violence and State atrocities.] (1)

"That the demands under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1 "

[Failure to prevent atrocities against Harijans, Adivasis and religious and ethnic minorities in the country.] (2)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent crimes and atrocities against women.] (3)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affiars be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to restructure the Central para-military forces in accordance with the directions of the National Integraty Council and to establish composite forces reflecting the democratic structure of the country.] (4)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to punish persons who incite violence and spread hatred through provocative writings and offensive speeches which hurt religious susceptibilities and caste aspersions on a community as a whole.] (5)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to instill a sense of security among minorities at all levels.] (6)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make any progress towards the fulfilment of the assurance for a just and expeditious settlement of the Ayodhya dispute.] (7)

(Nominated Anglo-Indian)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to discharge the duty imposed on it by article 46 of the Constitution to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections.] (14)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check backwardisation of the Nation.] (15)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for effective steps to implement the three language formula.] (23)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check over-zealousness for imposition of Hindi in the country.] (24)

"That the dememd under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglect for development of regional languages other than Telugu] (25)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to understand the rationale behind the attitude of non-Hindi speaking State towards the imposition of Hindi.] (26)

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure that the burden of proving innocence is shifted to police in case of death, torture, and rape in police custody.] (27)

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to deal effectively with police personnel who violate civil rights of citizens.] (28)

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for effective steps to punish police officials responsible for incidents of rape in police custody] (29)

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide highly sophisticated weapons to police personnel working in trrorists and extremists infested areas.] (30)

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide modern sophisticated communication facilities to all police stations in Punjab.] (31)

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay adequate compensation to the families of police personnel killed by extremists and terrorsits] (32)

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check harassment of lawyers in New Delhi by Police officials.] (33)

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-registration of cases in police stations.] (34)

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check large scale fabrication and concoction resorted to in investigation by police.] (35)

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to look into the cases of criminals tortured to death in policy custody.] (36)

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by. Rs. 100."

[Need to put an end to the harassment of journalists by police.] (37)

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to put an end to the illegal arrests made by police.] (38)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take effective steps to control inter-State extremist violence in several States.] (44)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure adequate protection to the weaker sections.] (45)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to extend adequate assistance to the States to curb the violence of the left wing extrsmists.] (46)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take effective preventive steps against atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (47)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish harmonious relations between Centre and States for effective implementation of the development programmes.] (48)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-organise the Ministry by transferring several departments of lesser importance to other Ministries.] (49)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen the para-military forces for effectively maintaining ths internal secutrity] (50)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a separate department to study and to take effective steps to curb the social tensions.] (51)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for effectively sealing the border between India and Pakistan.] (52)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the acceptance in toto and early implementation of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission.] (53)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the early holding of the elections to the Metropolitan Council, Delhi] (54)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Hame Affairs. I congratulate Buta Singhji and his colleagues who have handled this Ministry very effectively at a time when the integrity and unity of the country is questioned.

There are certain forces which are working for the division of the country. The first force is terrorism, The terrorism is a new type of cancer that has crept into our political system. It is unbelievable that a nation which is blessed by the birth and preachings of Shri Buddha, Shri Shankara and Mahatmaji is tormented by the blood-shed caused by handful of terrorists who have no faith in the development of man and the prosperity of the nation.

Terrorism is a new political event in our soil. We have never dreamt about it. There are other countries like Great Britain which is fighting against terrorist forces for a very long period without any creditable success. It has been proved that terrorism cannot be contained easily. It requires new tactics and a will to fight to the end.

There is a complaint that Congress Party and the leadership of the Congress Party have failed to tackle terrorism effectively. But I am proud to say that it is the Congres Party and the Congress Party alone that has fought terrorism. We have fought terrorism at any cost and we are prepared to fight terrorism to the last.

Terrorism in Punjab has got two characters; firstly fundamentalist terrorism in all its destructive and anti-national manifestation and secondly ordinary terrorism that is both dangerous and anti-national.

When Mr, Rajiv Gandhi took the leadership of the nation on the last day of October 1984, he had a very difficult period to face. As we remember, when Indiraji was shot dead on the last day of October 1984, the entire nation was weeping. There were two reasons; firstly the nation had lost the mother and secondly the nation needed a new leadership. I have no doubt to say that Rajivji rose to the occasion and gave a new dynamic leadership to the shocked and mourning nation. He has taken two strategies to fight terrorism; the first one is to strike a political settlement and the second one is to deal with terrorism with an iron hand.

This august House has seen a number of legislations being passed to face terrorism. And the last legislation was the 59th Constitution Amendment As all of us are aware, it is not an easy task to finish terrorism within a day. It needs will, it needs courage and I have no doubt that Rajivji and the Congress Government will be able to contain terrorism in the nearest future.

This House is very often shocked at the killings taking place in Punjab and many other places. But at the same time has anyone thought seriously about the law and order situation which is deteriorating in many other States which are ruled by the Opposition parties and mainly by the Markist Party ? Very often we are shocked at the killings taking place in Punjab; but have we thought of what is taking place in West Bengal, in Kerala, in Karnataka and in Andhra Pradesh ?

In Kerala, the Marxist Government came to power one year back. Within the last one year what has taken place in

Kerala ? This is what I am putting before this Hous. In the statement given by the Nayanar Ministry it is found that within the shortest period of one year In Kerala, the total number of murders and killings taken place is 407. Out of this 407 murders 24 are political murders and the women killed are 99. The number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes killed is 23. The cases registered in Kerala for the last one year alone is 71881. The thefts that have taken place in my State are 5936. This is the situation.

In this House many friends from the Opposition have criticised the Government for releasing the high priests but have they ever thought that in my State more than 400 people who are connected with criminal cases of murder, etc. have been released from jail. For what purpose ? Is it for containing terrorist activities in Kerala ? There is no terrorism in Kerala. Then why the Kerala Government which came to power last year have released more than 400 criminals ? I am asking this question because the Opposition is saying that Congress party is not serious to settle terrorism in Punjab and are not dealing seriously with the communal problem. Everybody is aware that terrorism cannot be contained through weapons alone. There should be a political solution. This problem can be settled by political discussion and it is as a part of this political settlement and political negotiation that certain detenus are being released and certain actions are being taken. When such actions are taken and some people are released than you question the integrity of the action that has been taken. On the other side when Punjab police with better weapons takes strong action you say Punjab police is going in the wrong way and they are killing innocent people. Opposition parties cannot take both ways. When the Government is strong enough to handle terrorists with their own weapons you say innocent people are being killed. When Government starts political negotiations. & on that basis some people are released you say Government is lenient. My question is what you are doing in the States ruled by the Opposition parties. What is happening in West Bengal ? Everyday how many innocent people are being killed ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : How many !

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : You find it out. I can give the number in respect of Kerala State. Similarly you can find out from your Government the number of such victims. Many political opponents are being killed in my State. The number of women who have been raped in one year alone is 174. *(Interruptions)* ** says the rapes are of two types. The rapes which are very sweet and the rapes which are very hard. Have you ever heard of it ? When CITU people are making those rapes are very sweet.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Mr. Chairman, are you going to allow this to go on record ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will not go on record.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : You should not allow it to go on record that CITU people are raping women.

You have to give your ruling.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will examine it.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : No no. What ** he is talking ? Have you given him a licence to say ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will examine it.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Whe the Government of India is seriously dealing with the law and order situation, my friends from the Opposition duestion the integrity of the Government. They should find out what they are doing in the States

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** Not recorded.

[Prof. K. V. Thomas]

which are controlled by the Marxist party. *(Interruptions)* It is your duty to find out. Why are you angry about it.

This is what you are doing in your State. The Government of India and the Congress Party are dealing with terrorism. Terrorism is not a political event which has been in this country for a long time. It is a new event. It is a new cancer that has crept into our political system. So, it has to be handled. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP : He says, in Karala, CITU people are raping women. What ** is he saying ?

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : I am not yielding. He can put the proofs. What have you done during the Bharat *Bandh* ? In Kerala, a very large number of workers were beaten. More than 36 buses owned by the ISRO were smashed while these were going from Trivandrum to ISRO. In HMT also, 18 buses were smashed. The workers were beaten with the full protection of the police. Why it has been done ? Can you deny it ? During the last 15 months, it is the *Bandh* sponsored by the State Government in Kerala. It is the *Bandh* sponsored by the Government of West Bengal. It is the *Bandh* sponsored by the Karnataka Government. Can you deny it ?

On the one side, you are telling that the law and order situation is deteriorating in the country. On the other hand, you are making the things worse in the States controlled by you— leftist parties. *(Interruptions)*

Another point which I have is about the communal forces. The communal forces are those which should be left out. We should not have them. Again, I tell you that it is the Marxist Party which is having an alliance with the communal forces. When V. P. Singh came to Trivandrum, who was with him ? It was Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad. When V. P. Singh came to Kerala, who gave support to him ? On one side, the Marxist Party says : We don't have any connection with the communal forces. On the other side, you say that we will have alliance with V. P. Singh and V. P. Singh will have alliance with the communal forces.

In Kerala, during the Assembly elections. You played with the majority of the communal forces. Now, you are playing with the minority communal forces. This is the trick you are doing in the entire country. Wherever it suits you, according to your convenience, you have an alliance with the communal parties, whether it is Christianity or Islam. The Opposition parties in the country are helping the communal forces to come up and to create problems. So, it is you who have to decide.

Here very often, it is said that the Government is not taking the Opposition parties into confidence. How can the Government take these people into confidence ? Has any one single political party or the Opposition party got a single opinion about any single broblem within the country ? What is your attitude towards Sri Lanka ? Is the attitude of the Marxist Party the same as that of the Janata Party ? On any problem that this nation faces, there are as many opinions as there are Opposition parties. Under such circumstances, how can the Government take them into confidence ? It is practically impossible. What is your attitude towards terrorism in Pnnjab ? What is your attitude in Tamil Nadu ? You don't have any single opinion about any problem facing this country. That's why. I am telling that the Congres is the only Party and Shri Rajiv Gandhi is the only leader who can save this nation.

Sir, I, once again, support this demand.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : Sir, the responsibility of this Ministry is very big. I quote from the Annual Report of 1987-88 :

> "The Ministry of Home Affairs is entrusted with the responsibility

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** Expunged, as ordered by Chair.

> of a regulatory nature in areas like maintenance of law and order, communal harmony and Centre-State relations in the country as a whole. The Ministry's role in the area of law and order (including communal harmony) is that of overseeing the trends and developments and closely monitoring the situation from time to time as also rendering advice and assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations."

From these words, we can understand the importance of this Ministry's role and its responsibility towards our nation.

When I participate in the discussion, the most important thing which comes to my mind and to everybody's mind is naturally the situation in Punjab Mr. Madhav Reddi spoke about it. It is a great concern for all of us. Last week we had discussed this issue, the situation in Punjab in this House. We had been discussing the time and again. There is a news item today. It says: "No talks except Khalistan". This is a statement made by Giani Jagir Singh a spokesman of the Panthic Committee and the tone was that they are going to declare a war against the Government. So, this is a new turn which is a serious one. I would like to know the reaction of the Government in this regard. I do not want to go into the details. I know the magnitude of the problem. I know the complexity of the problem. I know that the Government is trying its best to settle the matter but only one thing I would like to tell the Minister. People must think that Government is taking such strong measures that some results are there. Otherwise, people will get frustrated. Government should be able to tell them, 'Of course, we will defeat the terrorist forces'. I do not want to go any further. This much I want to tell the Minister that there should be tangible results.

The other point which I would like to make is about the naxalite activities. During the last year, we have witnessed increasing naxalite activities in various parts of the country, especially in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and also West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Orissa. These States are affected by these leftist extremist activities

According to Government report, during 1987 196 persons were killed and the incidents of attack on police station and Government officials were 84. I read a news item in the newspaper that in Madhya Pradesh, some districts are under the control of the Naxalites. I do not know whether it is true or not. They have succeeded in putting the administration in a tight corner. It is for the Minister to tell us whether it is correct or not. I would like to know what steps the Government propose to take to overcome this problem. The Naxalites are usually concentrated in tribal areas and they are armed with sophisticated weapons and their leaders have sufficient proficiency for indoctrination as well as subversion. This would give you an indication of the magnitude of the problem. What steps the Government propose to take to face this menace.

Another problem to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is the drug trafficking. This is a serious problem in our country, especially so far as youngesters are concerned. There is a nexus between the drug trafficking and terrorism. India has become the main transit route for smuggling narcotics. This issue was the subject matter of discussion at the recently concluded inter-regional meet on drug trafficking with participants from the European and South Asian nations. In that conference, the reports say that India was under pressure that it should take more stringent measures against drug trafficking.

At the same time, we have to fight in a big way the monster of drug abuse in the country. The police have miserably failed to control the drug trade in the capital. The trade is increasing alarmingly in the capital. It is not only in the capital, but it is there in all the metropolitan cities, & even in small towns in our country. It is a serious problem and I would not hesitate to state that this is done with the

[Shri T. Basheer]

connivance of the police. You must look into this.

Then, I would like to draw your attention to the barbaric practices prevalent in our country. We all know about the Sati incident in village Deorala some months ago. While we are proud that India is now one of the five countries who have their own remote sensing satellite in the orbit and we have made much advances in science and technology,but the other side of the picture is very grim. We are so superstitious and such barbaric practices are going on in our country. We should hang our heads in shame. This is happening in this country. Sir, one case of sati is enough to illustrate what is happening in this country. This is not the first or the last incident. There have been a lot of cases of sati during the last 40 years I do not know the exact number. Some reports say that it is more than 40 and some other report says it is 28 or 30. But so many such incidents are taking place.

There is another report, may be you have read it. It appeared a few days back in the paper. An innocent 7 years old girl was killed at the Adi Mata Shakthi Temple in the Thane city. The murder was carried out with the tantrik rituals, i.e. luring the child into seclusion, throttling her to death, cutting her artery to draw blood and offering the blood to the Goddess. That is what is happening in this country when the country is heading towards the close of 20th century. It appears that the murder of young Nandita is not the first case. The pity of it is that nothing had been done to investigate the matter and take suitable deterrent action. I would like to bring it to our Hon. Minister's attention. The sati in Rajasthan, the sacrifice of small girl shows the ugly face of a sick society. We should see to it that something is done in this regard.

Incidentally I also would like to bring to your attention one incident happened in my State, Kerala. I think Mr. Saifuddin will listen to me. Yesterday, my colleagues from Kerala raised that issue in this House. There one Harijan boy by the name Babu was forced, was made to eat human excreta and made to drink urine. This was done by the CPM workers there. It has come in all the papers.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Mr. Chidambaram does not believe it.

SHRI T. BASHEER : The Minister is here and I hope he will listen to it. We talk about the Act and about the atrocities against the Harijans. Especially, our Marxists friends always say like that. Their slogans are like that and we appreciate their slogans. But they are not very sincere. Anyway, I am not going into the details of it. But I would like to request the Minister that there should be a CBI enquiry into that. Such an incident was reported from Karnataka also where Shri Hegde is the Chief Minister who is a glamorous hero of the Opposition. *(Interruptions)*

So, there should be a CBI enquiry. Our country is a federal country. I am proud to say democraco and the federal character of our country stood the test of time. I am also proud that in the last parliamentary elections, people voted for the Congress Party and its leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi. This Government came into power with a massive mandate.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Accidents do happen in history.

SHRI T. BASHEER : It is not an accident. It is democracy. Now, some of these opposition parties talk about principled politics with high democratic consciousness and so on. But what do they want to do ? They want to oust the government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. What logic is this ? How can they oust a duly elected government ? Rajiv Gandhi has got two-thirds majority in the House. And you want to oust a Government which has been duly elected by the people. Sometimes these people speak about the brute majority of the Congress in the House. I do not understand as to what that means. This majority is given by the people. It is the peoples' verdict.

Sir, I want to tell one thing. I want to say that CPM is not just opposition only. It is ruling party in some States. CPI (M) is a ruling party in West Bengal. It is ruling party in Kerala

SHRI SURESH KURUP : You are throwing bombs into the Assembly !

SHRI T. BASHEER : Janata Party is ruling in Karnataka. If the Opposition in those States starts an agitation demanding the resignation of the ruling Governments, what will be your reaction ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : They can mobilise people. What is there ?

SHRI T. BASHEER : Please do not make unnecessary comments. Try to understand my point. This is a very dangerous proposition. My friend Prof. Thomas just now spoke about the Marxists' rule in Kerala. I am not going to repeat all that. But, I want to tell one thing. You are not a more Opposition Party only. You have governments in some States and Government has a responsibility towards its people. You came to rule under an oath. And you must discharge your responsibilities. You should maintian law and order. Sir, on the 15th, the Government in Kerala did not discharge that constitutional responsibility. Even Ministers also said that they would not work. This is very serious. I would like to bring one more point to the attention of the Minister. In Kerala Assembly, Shri Oommen Chandy, raised a question on the law and order situation on the Bandh day through a submission.

15.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Replying to submission in Kerala Legislative Assembly, the Chief Minister Shri E. K. Nayanar said about 15th March Bandh incident in Delhi and I quote: "Hundreds of women were raped in the lock ups in Delhi. Buta Singh, the Home Minister in Delhi did not even say a word of protest against this or did not bother to enquire about it. In Delhi even after women were beaten up and injured, and the police raped women in the lock ups, your leader is not making any enquiries."

This is an irresponsible statement made by the Chief Minister. He was misleading the House. He was misleading the people.

Again he repeated the statement and I quote "Hundreds of women were beaten up in the lock ups till they vomited blood and then raped." I would pass on a copy of this paper to you. You must enquire into it. I do not know why he says such types of blunders in the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : People of Kerala should not believe that.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore) : They believe everything.

SHRI T. BASHEER : My last point is, we always talk about danger of mixing politics with religion. Our Prime Minister said many times that this should be stopped. We all welcome it. I think, it is high time that we should do something in that direction.

Yesterday, here, one issue was raised. This is an example, how the people exploit religion for their political purposes. It is a news item. Shahi Imam says and I quote : "Shahi Imam seeks referendum in J & K : He demanded a referendum to enable the people to decide whether to remain with India or to be independent." This is against the unit of this country. This is against the integrity of this country. Such statements should not be allowed. Stringent action should be taken against the peaple who make such statements.

With these few words, I support the Demand.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the year under review, the affairs of our Home remain awfully disturbed. Communal, caste, linguistic, inter-State Border dispute insurgency, terrorism, separatism

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

and all that harm the unity and integrity of the country continued to disturb us very much.

Now, if we see the available figures with us—which are there in the Report of the Home Ministry we find that regarding Border dispute you have said, "pending claims and counter claims—Maharashtra and Karnataka, Karnataka and Kerala, Assam and Nagaland, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh,"

You have commented in your Report that these disputes can be resolved only with the willing co-operation of the State Governments. No doubt about it. Towards the end you have said "the Central Government will extend all possible assistance to the State Governments." For so long it is pending. You are saying, "we will extend the co-operation." So no urgency has been reflected in your announcement that you are going to take this issue very seriously. now, if you take the incidents of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, from the Unstarred Question relied on 18.11.1987 we find that from January 1986 to September 1987, 22,717 atrocities on Scheduled Castes took place. Regarding atrocities on women, this is the percentage increase from 1983 to 1985—again from the reply to Unstarred Question given on 25.8.1987—rape increased by 20%., molestation by 28.3%., eve-teasing by 14.6%, dowry deaths by 31.2%.

In 1986 the number of incidents of rape all over the country was 7213; of molestation 16 238, of eve-teasing 8329, of kidnapping 4446 and of dowry deaths 1255.

You will find everywhere that things are really very bad, and there is no room for complacency. If you go through the Report, you will find that the claims made are such that they paint a very unreal picture. Regarding the communal situation, you have said that it has "remained comparatively peaceful throughout the country, except for the riotes in U.P., Gujarat and Delhi..." Regarding Punjab, what you have said is most astonishing, I must say. You have said that since the imposition of President's rule...:

> "...anti-terrorist measures have been intensified... The fundamentalists have ebbed out. Unlawful activities of those elements who wanted to disrupt smooth functioning of educational institutions have been effectively checked."

Should I say anything about this ? The hon. Minister should give a reply as to how he can give this kind of a Report. I have no intention to say that things are very bad everywhere. But you must take note of what the reality is. Otherwise there will be mishaps we cannot be reluctant. we cannot relax our vigil. The situation does not demand it.

These are the things which are happening. Many things have been said by the previous speakers from the ruling party. But what do we see ? The Home Ministry and the Government want to curb terrorism in Punjab, check communalism effectively and also check separatist and secessionist type of movements. But this gallant Government has failed to check atrocities on women by their Police. What are they doing ? On the day of the Bandh, inside the police station, they beat innocent, unarmed women, i.e. the men Police did it. They should get a gallantry award, I must say. If you have courage, and bravery, show it in Punjab. Who were those women whom you beat in the police station ? The police is now gang-raping women in our country. This year, inside the police station near Patana a woman was raped by the Police. There was a gang-rape near Deogarh, Pararia. If policemen are allowed, in Delhi, to beat women, what do you expect from the anti-social elements in other parts of the country ? Will there not be increase in atrocities on women ? You have to give a reply.

Many things are said about training of the Police. What kind of training do you impart ? We have to go into it. How can this kind of a thing happen in Aizawl-that which was done by Assam Rifles ? They beat the people. What kind of training is there ?

I am not saying bad things about all the men in the Assam Rifles or about everybody. Really, incidents like these are shameful for all of us ? What is the training that they receive, and what kind of an attitude is being inculcated in them? How can Police take part in communal riots in Meerut ? Which side they took, I need not say that. Everybody knows that. I do not have to mention it. But the Police is there to curb communal riots, and not to take sides and kill innocent people.

But what are they doing in practice ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: (Mahbubnagar) . They are not taking notes.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : We are taking notes.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Mr. Chidambaram is listening with impassive face.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : So many suggestions have been made by the National Integration Council and their committee and all that about the composition of the PAC or the demand is there to disband PAC and all that. But I am not going into that. I am asking what kind of training is given to them ? Why do they behave like inhuman way ? What is their living condition ? Are they getting proper housing ? If you keep them in a situation like animal, they will behave like animals. So, it is your responsibility to see that their conditions are changed. I believe the Minister is taking note of it and will do something about it.

Now the most disturbing thing that has come to my mind is—it has been referred to here—the growing trend of communalism in our country, Many attempts were made, many pronouncements were made to see that religion and politics should not be mixed up. What are you going to do about it ? Why in the last 3-4 years communal forces have been emboldened in our country ? I have told you about this hundred times; I am again telling you about it today. After the enactment af Muslim Women Bill, there has come a change in the situation, a new change. After that you had to open Babri Mosque and Ram Janam Bhoomi controversy. How are you going to settle that ? What attempts have you made in this regard ? Nothing. As political parties, we do not know anything about it.

In the National Integration Council in 1980 a certain code of ethics were drafted to be followed. What are all these? Political parties should not patronise communal organisations; political parties should not hold meetings at religious places and educational institutions; political leaders should refrain from making incriminatory speeches; by visiting communally disturbed areas, they should weed out communally minded persons from their ranks; no Minister should participate in such functions, meetings or processions as give rise to communal controversies. Now what is happening ? Members of many ruling political parties, particularly this party at the Centre are taking part in this and that kind of communal organisations, caste organisations. One Minister is going to Yadav Committee; the other Minister is going to some other committee and so on. Why do they go ? What are you doing to seed out communally minded people from your rank you do meetig because you take advantage of this communal situation ? In the Assembly election, you align with the Muslim League; in the panchayat election, you align with some other Hindu organisation. During the bandh, which are the parties which were in the opposite ?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : The Kerala Chief Minister Mr. Nayanar had lunch with the Bishop.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is very bad, I will tell him not to go. I do not know if he agrees to it,

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Lunch is non-communal.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : On the 15th March, who were opposed to the bandh ? These great secular parties—Cong (I), BJP and Shiv Sena—these are the parties who opposed the bandh. What great credentials are you getting ?

Now I want that this government take all effective measures that will really make a change in the situation, that will effectively curb communalits, terrorists in the Punjab. I am not going into detail about it because we have already discussed about it a lot. But if there is a failure on your part and that is responsible for deterioration in the situation, then we have to point it out. Different kinds of fissiparous tendencies are growing and they are being taken advantage of by imperialist conspirators, those who are the enemies of our country. We all have to be united to defeat them. But then there are certain other things, economic, political, and sociological reasons that we have to take note of. And about this, what has the Sarkaria Commission report to say ? It says :

> "In analysing the origins of these tendencies, several causes can be identified, both legitimate and pernicious. Among the more legitimate origins of sub-nationalist groupings can be included a search for identity, a need for security and the demands for a fair share in the national cake in terms of education, employment and industrial opportunities."

It also says,—

> "Frustration of the deprived communities had of ten led them to give up constitutional path in favour of violent agitation."

We have to take note of this seriously. I do not know when the Sarkaria Commission report will be discussed. That will have to be discussed.

There are certain other things. Now in Manipur the problem on insurgency is there. The people from Manipur have come up with their demands, that their language, the Manipuri language should be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, that Manipur should be industrialised. That has not been done. Why ? Why has it not been done by this Government ? Are they to remain perpetual backwardness ?

Even in Darjeeling they have a genuine demand. The people living there have been voicing their genuine demands we have all along been espousing their demand. They want their language to be included in the Eighth Schedule, and they want an autonomous council.That is a long standing demand. But now that perpetual denial has created a situation when they are being exploited by other forces and secular, democratic forces are discouraged there. That is the situation we have to take note of.

I am not going into the other things. But then, this Government has to answer in this House. In these peripheral critical areas, in the backward areas, in Scheduled Caste/Tribe dominated areas a different kind of voluntary organisations, which are getting money from abroad, they are working and they are working for providing the primarily basic amenities like education, health and so on. A welfare state has failed to provide the benefits of human living to them. And these foreign agencies have been allowed to go there and they are not only constructing hospitals and schools, but they are also teaching alienation. They teach anti-nationalism in many aspects. What checks have you undertaken to see that this money is not mis-utilised ? I do not find anything. The names of many organisations have come. Action has to be taken on that behalf.

Another point, a bone of contention that comes from time to time even in this House, whether Hindi should be the language or English. We have a love for all the language. But the question is how are we going to settle the language question. It is a very sentimental question. We have a three-language formula in the country. I do not support it. I think there should be one language formula, the mother tongue! I should not say this language should be the national language and the other one is a regional language. For me all the languages are national languages. For the convenience of running the Government you may have Hindi as a link language. I have no objection. Hindi can be that and Hindi should be that. That I know. But then the mother tongue should be encouraged. And here also the Sarkaria Commissin has said :

> "The work of the Government, both Union and States, which involves or affects the local people must be carried on in the local languages. This is even more important in a welfare state. It is necessary that all forms, applications, letters, bills, notices, etc. are available in the local language as well as the official language." This is a new recommendation.

I now go to another vital question of Centre-State relations on which the Sarkaria Commission has been appointed. They have made certain very important recommendations. Not that all that we wanted has been fulfilled. No. But there are certain things and they should have urgent attention. It may be that when my friends from the ruling party claim much for their own party and try to discredit our party, I want to refer something for their party from the Sarkaria Commission.

It says :

> "As the old guard of the pre-independence days began to vanish from the political scene by sheer efflux of time, the composition of the Congress party under went a change particularly in the States...Political life was not seen as a sacrifice for the nation, rather it became of political career and means of reaching far of reaching for power and pelf in varying proportions ...It was the local leader commanding money, muscle power and caste or communal loyalty who came to the forefront of state politics"

Now, the Sarkaria Commission is saying that the ruling Congress party is dominated by these kind of people. If you have this kind of people for maintenance of your home, then your home is bound to collapse. There is no doubt about it. No Ideology. What is the ideology ?

Again, I quote Sarkaria Commission here.

> "In the absence of the idealism of the freedom struggle, very often the success or failure has come to depend to a large extent on the shifting loyalties of faction owing allegiance to an individual and none to any ideal."

What a brilliant description of the situation ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Lack of idealogy is their idealogy.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : That is their idealogy.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Pragmatism is the new idealogy.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : With this kind of people, can you expect anything good for the country ? Nothing.

The ground for secessionism is built on economic disparities and also on regional imbalance. We have to see how we can overcome that. That is a very important thing. Now, what is happening ? In a country, a State which proposes to set up industry eleven years back, for which the Central Government gives commitment that they will participate, and then they say, 'we are not going to participate'; and then for another two years, they keep it hanging fire. For setting up an industry

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

in your country, the State Government has to hang their head in desperation—I do not know, how they are destroying the unity of our country. There are reports in this regard. I am not gaing into those things. The Minister of Personnel must see those reports. The report says, when somebody goes with an application to the Central Government Office, they say 'you want to set up industry in that State, don't go there and you go there, then you get licence'. If we are poor, then we are ready to share it. When you do discrimination, then there comes the danger of secessionism. If you have no money, do not give to Haldia Petro Chemicals. In 1984,you said, we do not have money and hence we do not give 'money to Bengal'. But at that time, some other States got some amount.

(Iterruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Gujarat.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I do not want to mention the name. It is not the question of the State. It is Maharashtra.

This kind of seeds of discords you are sowing. Again in this connection, the Sarkaria Commission is very relevant. It says :

> "In the context of undue delays in industrial approvals, a useful corrective may be to appoint an empowered Committee for taking a final decision subject to a sort of sun-set rule that if any link or agency does not give its comments by the due date, the Committee will take a decision without waiting for it."

It was in the Sarkaria commission and I am supporting it. I am not going into all that. There are certain other important things.

What is happening now regarding the functioning of the Constitution; regarding the functioning of democracy in our country?Here, you will see, the Governors are misusing their office—not to go much back—where they acted as an instrument of the Central Government to topple the opposition ruled Governments in the States. Even now, what is happening in Kerala ? She has every right to tell the Chief Minister that you do this and do that. Why she goes to the Press ? Is she hankering after publicity ? Then in Andhra Pradesh, how can you oppose...

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : I rise on a point of order.

We cannot discuss the conduct of the Governor here.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We cannot discuss the good conduct of the Governor but bad conduct of the Governor we can discuss.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : My objection would be that this part of the speech should be deleted from the proceedings. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : You also have an eye for the press, Mr. Chowdhary !

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Press may have an eye for me, it seems, because they look down from the gallery. I do not know.

This is not what I am saying. What the Sarkaria Commission has said about it is that the active politicians of the ruling party should not be appointed as Governors in States. Have not they said so ? Have not they said that article 155 has to be amended suitably to ensure consultation with the Chief Minister for appointing the Governor ? Have not they said that after retirement, the Governor should not be given some other lucrative post in the Union Government or the State Government ? Have not they said that the retiring Governor should not take part in active politics ? What norms you are maintaining, I do not know. You require Governors who will be amenable to your manipulations. And the Minister 'for recapturing Tamil Nadu' goes to Tamil

Nadu and meets the Governor. There should be a limit to de-generation of things. I do not know what is happening. If you do all these things, democracy will be finished. That is what we have been seeing in Bengal. Bombs have been thrown in the premises of the House.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The leader of the opposition has said who threw the bomb.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY ; The Bills of the State are sent by the Governor for the assent of the President. How much time is required for giving assent or saying no ? 63 Bills are pending with the President ? And from 69 one Bill is pending i e. West Bengal Trade Union (Amendment) Bill. How much time will it take ? Is this the running of democracy ? Is this the running of true federalism in our country ? I do not know. The Sarkaria Commission has said that in four months' time you sign it or in two months' time you sign it or in two months you return it. Somebody is thinking...

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Thinking has been left to you Mr. Chowdhary. You are the repository of all the thinking. Sarkaria Commission is the Bible for you now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Certain portions are the Bible and not all the portions... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What about formation of inter-state council. That is there in the Constitution.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : We have sent it for comments. We will consider it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Inter-State format is there in the Constitution. They have reported that it should be formed immediately. Yau must know that when you did not give money to West Bengal according to Finance Commission's recommendations (1984-85) the Sarkaria Commission critcised the Government.

Another very serious thing that I want to bring to the notice of the House is that this Government is not at all willing to hold the elections that are due. The Delhi elections have been postponed. Nobody knows when the by-elections of Parliament will take Place. If it will take place, nobody knows how it will be taking place. In Tripura what was done ? Why Army was called there ? You have to tell us. When you signed an agreement with the Chief Minister that jointly you will take action against the terrorists, why, without consulting him, you brought Army ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AEFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : It is a wrong statement.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I am telling that this is not wrong...... *(Intertuptions)* The second thing you required—I make a charge—to make the ground and the killing took place. After that, everything is quiet. People of our country are not blind. They know what is what ? Now what is happening in the by—election to Fateh Rai Constituency that is to be held on 24th of April ? There Army has again been mobilised. And the SDO who is the Returning Officer, who was Grade II has been promoted to Grade I after the announcement of election. There should be some shame or not, I do not know. Then, some days ago, an all-party meeting was called by the J. M. The Congress (I) did not participate. In that meeting a unanimous demand came that the Disturbed Area Act has to be withdrawn. The army has to be withdrawn for the proper functioning of democracy and all that. The democracy functions on the Constitution and also on conventions and norms But the way they are breaking all norms, we seriously do not know what is going to happen in the coming future. The have to give an answer...

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Number of times answer has been given to you. Again the answer will be the same.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You actually don't give any answer...... *(Interruptions)* I want to bring one thing to the notice of the hon. Minister that after the Illegal Migrants Dissemination Tribunal Bill (IMDT) about Assam was brought, we expressed our apprehension that it will encourage the harassment of the minorities there—linguistic, religious and everything. The amendment we brought was not entertained by them. Thy did not accept that amendment. Just if some complaint is made on that basis and the police officer binds the person, it is totally harmful. Many innocent citizens of our country are being harassed and they surrender to that kind of chauvinist pressure. What they have to do very sincerely is the setting up of refinery there. That they did not do. I do not know what action they have taken...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now wind up please.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : No, Sir, it is very important. IMDT is done very quickly, but why no action is taken on the second refinery in Assam ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Joint sector we have offered them.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I do not know what offer you have made. Who will go to Assam ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I is there in the statement that we have made.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You uuderstand that it economic activities take place, then the chauvinist trend is also curbed. You are not taking any action on that but you are encouraging IMDT. Who will protect those people ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Congress will protect.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Congress will protect them but who will protect the Congress ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who listens to you ? I will say one word about the Sarkaria Commission. The Sarkaria Commission has said : No idealism, caste and communal riots. And that is being encouraged very much by them. So, they cannot control anybody. One news item I saw in *Sunday*— Merchant of Death'. Have you seen this ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He would have seen. O. K...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : This is regarding supply of arms from Rajasthan to North-East and even to Gorkhaland agitators, and ** is there as the dynamite king. Who is this man, do you know ? Somebody came and gave me this photograph. Have you seen this ?**

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, that I cannot allow.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have to give prior notice ..

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You know who is he, who is the dynamite king, and who are all conniving ? I believe there should be an inquiry into this whole episode. There should be an inquiry as to who all are connected with this... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGARHI : What is this, Sir ? One comes and shows some kind of a picture here...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not know. What was the occasion, how they have taken it, we do not know...

(Interruptions)

** Not recorded.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : One full truck load of this man was caught while taking the arms and ammunitions... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, I would like to quote one small portion of the Sarkaria Commission report. It is very important. Before I conclude, I would like to quote a small passage from the Sarkaria Commission about the maintenance of codes of conduct.

> "One unfortunate fact of the Indian situation is that enough attention has not been paid to the evolution and observance of the right Codes of conduct and conventions. Even the Codes and Conventions evolved in the earlier years have been broken too lightly in the later years. Expediency has sometime been given precedence over wisdom. There is an increasing tendency to resort to violence and extra-constitutional methods to force settlement of Political issue imagined or real."

Before I conclude, I appeal to the Government that they should be serious in running the affairs of the country. Don't surrender to the secessionists and separatists. Don't give them concession and really honour the federalism, the true federalism that is very much required in our country for the functioning of the country in a democratic way. With these words, I conclude.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the Demands for Grant for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Sir, so many points are to be brought out here but the time is very limited. Sir, law and order has been the main problem of the country. The question is how we can solve the problem of communalism, casteism, terrorism, etc. Separatists have been raising their ugly heads because there are fundamentalists, unpatriotic people who are there from all sides. They encourage the people to do all kinds of destructive work. There are some organisations who are prompting these people. Government has to take serious steps against all these communal and terrorist and anti-national organisations.

What I would like to point out here is that a large number of social legislations have been passed. It shows the good intention of the Government. But, Sir, all these laws are not implemented properly. We find a number of dowry deaths. We find all sorts of cruelty against women. The implementation of these legislations is not only the responsibility of the Central Government but it is also the responsibility of the State Governments. Sir, I am very sorry to point out here, in this House, that our friends from West Bengal say that everything done by the Central Government is wrong. That is their attitude. I do not know how many of them believe in democracy. But what I would like to say is that very recently, I had visited my constituency and I have gone from village to village. There, I found that so many villagers were tortured by the CPM cadres and their supporters. They have not only tortured men but women also were tortured and the women had come to me with tears in their eyes asking for help. I was in tears when I saw their pitiable condition who had undergone the torture of those people. Sir, if you come in cognito, I will take you and you will be my guest and you will see yourself what type of torture these people had undergone in the villages. When these villagers went to the Police Station to register a complaint, they did not record or register their complaints. Even when they registered their complaints, they did not take any action.

Sir, when the Congress was in power in West Bengal, at that time, they misguided the Government staff not to co-operate with the Government by not coming to office in time. The result was that when the CPM came to power, the Chief Minister of West Bengal asked the staff to come to office in time, but they did not. They failed in this. You spoiled the discipline among the staff and that was the starting point for indiscipline among

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

the staff in West Bengal. So, what I would like to point out here is that they should not preach here in this House but they should do it in West Bengal.

16.00 hrs.

I am one of those who believe in democracy. Whoever is the elected Government we should respect. But they should be impartial as far as possible. They should not torture the Congress people only. Do they have the courage to torture any of their friends ? No.

Sir, I would like to say that in a village in Mohammadpur in Bhawanpur, a man was tortured. I have gone and seen him and he was beaten like anything in a Club the whole night and he was forced to sign a bond that he will give Rs. 5000 to them. He is a poor man, I do not know whether he will be able to give that money. But there is also another type that the Congress people have been boycotted by the CPI (M) supporters. The Congress people cannot get the labourers for their day to-day work in the field. *(Interruptions).* But I tell you, my friends, I am bold enough to say about the torture by the CPI (M) people. I spent six months in Naukhali where Mahatma Gandhi spent a long time to restore peace in that area. I would like to mention that all people were not killed all women were not raped, but all the people were suffering from fear complex in those days. The same thing is happening now in Bengal. In the villages in Bengal the people are suffering from the same fear complex because of their torture. So I am telling you, that is very very bad

In another village, the CPI (M) supporters forced the labourers not to work in the houses of the Congress people. The result is that they are not able to do any work in the fields. There are a number of cases like this.

The last one I would like to say is that in another village a shallow tubewell pipe was choked by bricks and sand by CPI (M) people. So more than 20 acres of land consisting of high yielding paddy was totally ruined. There are a number of such cases, but the time is very short. So I will not go into more incidents.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You can say all these things in West Bengal. Why your M.L.As. are not raising them in the West Bengal Assembly ? *(Interruptions)*

DR PHULRENU GUHA : Excuse my saying, Sir, here we have a large majority, but they can speak whatever they like. But this is not happening in West Bengal

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There the M.L.As. are thowing bombs.

(Interruptions)

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : I don't think so. But whoever had done it, it was wrong I had seen during the British Government that the party in power, whenever there was a movement, they tried all sorts of things. So, I do not know who has done what. So, don't tell me all these things, I am old enough to see and understand all these things in life.

The last point I would like to say is that there are welfare organisations in many Government housing colonies but these welfare organisations have no place to work. So, something must be done for them.

The new Migrants Welfare Association consists of 375 families, but out of these, 280 families are in Delhi from Mana Camp. They were working at Mana, but they were transferred to Delhi by the Government. If they were in Mana Camp, they would have got the land for rehabilitation. So, I think the Government should take care of them. If they cannot give land to them, at least they should give flats to them.

Lastly, I would like to say that something should be done for the freedom fighters. All of them are old. Many of them will not be able to live long. So, give them travel facilities and medical facilities. I think that this is the minimum courtesy that we can show to our freedom fighters.

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

16.05 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Large scale loss of ammunition due to fire at Central Ordnance Depot, Jabalpur on 23rd March, 1988

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are now taking up Discussion under rule 193. Shri Purna Chandra Malik.

[Translation]

*SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK (Durgapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know that a terrible explosion occurred at the Central Ordnance Depot, Jabalpur on the 23rd March last, at 4.10 P.M. After this incident, I alongwith a few other hon. members gave a calling attention notice to the hon. Speaker for discussing the subject in this House. This calling attention notice was admitted and listed for discussion on the 0th March last. But when it came up for discussion, some hon. members demanded that this may be converted into a discussion under rule 193. As the House was unanimous on this demand, the same was converted into a discussion rule 193. This important issue is now being discussed. After this incident, the hon. Minister of State for Defence, Shri Shivraj Patil, gave a statement in this House. In that statement he stated "The fire started outside magazine No. 20 where ammunition had been stacked for sorting prior to storage in the magazine." In that statement the hon. Minister treated the matter rather lightly and the seriousness and gravity of the incident was not reflected therein. I want to know what was the type of ammunition, which was stacked therefore sorting purposes. Whether guns, explosives, rockets, bombs etc. can be stacked at one place. It appears from the statement that all these were stacked together for sorting in the open fields without any shot or covering. Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister how long were those kept stacked there ? Moreover, Sir, the 'Indian Express' dated 26.3.88 has published a news item on this incident which says, "It began when shells manufactured at the ordnace factory exploded while being offloaded at the railway station platform near the COD magazines. Now, Sir, there is a wide variance in the news published in the Indian Express and various other newspapers and the statement made by the hon. Minister. The press reports say that fire was observed when the ammunition was being off-loaded at the railway platform near the magazines. But the hon. Minister said in his statement that the ammunition was stacked in the open ground for sorting before being stored in the magazines. Many other press reporters who witnessed these incidents at Jabalpur also confirmed that the fire started first at the railway platfrom when the ammunition was being off-loaded from the wagons. Which of these two versions is true ? That of the hon. Minister or that of the press reports? Now my question is who were those persons who were engaged in the work of off-loading of the ammunition ? We know Sir, that in such type of jobs civilian contractors from outside are normally engaged. We are all well acquainted with the character of the contractors. With a view to making bigger and biggest profits they employ unskilled labour at a cheap rate. Now we know that the contract labourers employed by the contractors are mostly used to loading and unloading of rice and wheat bags, cement bags etc. If the labourers handle explosives and ammunition in the same manner as they handle rice and wheat bags then what tragedy can occur ? We can easily understand that. What will happen if explosives are also thrown down from the wagons in the same way as wheat and rice bags ? Therefore I want to know from the hon.

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*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Puran Chand Malik]

Minister whether contractors who engaged in this case or not. Who were the persons who were actually engaged in this off-loading work ? Whether they were contractors labour or not. This is my question. It has been published in the Indian Express and the hon. Minister has also said in his statement that two persons were injured in this mishap. Now, Sir, 10,000 shells of 105 mm exploded in this incident and only two persons were injured in this devastating explosion. Is it believable ? When 10,000 shells of 105 mm explode, what a dreadful impact will it have. My another question is whether all these shells that exploded were shells of the Bofors guns or not. Because it has been reported in the newspapers that "The controversial Bofors guns are also kept here." Hence our apprehension is that a deep conspiracy is involved in the whole episode. Were these shells of Indian manufacture or foreign ? It has been stated in your statement that two persons were injured in this incident. One was a labourer and the other was a fireman. It has also been stated that the ammunition was stacked in the open field and there was no shed. Who detected the fire ? It is said that the Commandant of the COD detected the fire. Then how were two persons, one labour and one fireman injured in the blast ? Who were these labour and fireman ? Were they employees of the defence establishment or were they employeed from outside ? I want to know this. Sir, such a dreadful blast occurred but there were no deaths. This is indeed fantastic. When there is a blast in a ammunition dump you know how dreadful the impact is. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know that on the 10th of this month i e the Sunday last, there was a terrible explosion at a ammunition depot at Faizabad in Islamabad in our neighbouring country. You know about its fearful effects. Today's newspapers have reported that 1000 people have been killed and 5000 persons have been injured in that blast. The blast caused devastation over an area of 15 sq. kms. Many houses have been flown away. But in this incident of our country where 10,000 shells of 105 mm exploded, only 2 persons were injured. Therefore, we feel that the hon. Minister is belittling the whole thing and taking it lightly. We think that the reality is being concealed and the facts are being suppressed. It has been reported in the press that after this incident the whole city of Jabalpur was in total darkness throughout the night. Power lines were switched off. It has been reported in some papers, for example, the Week has reported that the 'Khalistan Commando Force' has claimed responsibility for this blast. It is not a matter of one day. For a long time various types of arms and ammunition have been supplied to them from there They have even claimed that the rocket which they used in Punjab was also supplied to them from this very depot. If this is a doing of the terrorists, then it assumes very sinister proportions. These terrorists, supported by the Imperialist forces are trying to devastate the unity and integrity of our country. What do we find today ? The extremists in Punjab, in Tripura the TNV, in Darjeeling the GNLF all these secessionist forces are raising their heads. Our Question is, where from are they being supplied with all these arms and ammunition. Are the real facts being suppressed from us by the army authorities ? These things should be investigated in depth. Such explosions many occur due to another factor. If there is excessive heating in the magazines, then also such explosions may occur. If that is the cause of these explosions at Jabalpur, then what precautions and preventive measures were taken to prevent excessive heating. This is my question. This COD at Jabalpur was set up in 1940. The hon. Minister may not be aware that 4 years after that i.e. in 1944 a similar explosion occurred at Panagarh depot in Durgapur which is my constituency. In that blast at Panagarh in 1944 many army officers, many civilians and labourers were killed. Now my question is what lesson did the army officers derive from that experience ? We know about the tragic case of gas leakage in Bhopal adjoining Jabalpur, some 4 or 5 years ago where the Union Carbide Company was involved. Did the army authorities learn any lession from that incident also ? The COD at Jabalpur is one of the biggest ammunition depots in the whole of Asia. The security of some 80 crores people of our country depends on this depot. Any mishap can occur at such a place at any time what precautionary measures were taken by our army authorities to prevent them? From the facts available it is clear that two factors may be responsible for this incident. One may be case of internal sabotage and the other may be an act of the terrorists.

The hon. Minister has said in his statement that a court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate this incident. But we find that a Brigadier of this very Department has been entrusted with the responsibility of the investigations. My question is whether the real facts will be unearthed if the investigation is carried out by a bridgadier of the same department? Will the brigadier be able to take action against officers of equal rank or of higher rank of his department? Our experience is that if an officer of the same department is entrusted with work of investigation then he tries to give protection to the people of his department and the real facts are suppressed. Therefore my question is that before the investigations start, whether the officer who was in charge of the COD has been arrested or not. Whether he has been court martialled or not. My demand is that all such worthless and inefficient officers must be suspended forth with. The nation is spending crores and crores of rupees on them and the security of our country depend on them. Our country spends 25 to 30% of its budget on them but we, the members of Lok Sabha are kept in the dark about what is going on. We are told that what is going on in the Defence establishment are secret and cannot be disclosed. But we find that this is the area where there is maximum corruption, misappropriation and wasteful expenditure. Therefore my demand is that this so called 'court of inquiry' may be dispensed with immediately and a Parliamentary ' Investigating Committee consisting of members of Parliament or a Judicial Enquiry may be instituted to probe this incident. With this demand Sir, I conclude my speech

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the fire accident at Central Ordnance Depot. Jabalpur on 23rd March is a very horrible incident in itself, which should not be ignored lightly. It is true that the hon. Minister made a statement very next day, but the way the thing is being guessed by the newspapers and the extent of irresponsibility with which the situation is being narrated by trade union people, make the situation more aweful.

It has appeared in the newspapers that the loss amounted to Rs. two thousand crores. The representative of trade union are claiming that the loss is more than that. It has also been reported that arms and ammunition stacked there bore no price-tags, therefore, it is difficult to estimate the exact amount of loss. Even if there were no price-tags, there is a Department of Defence production under Ministry of Defence, who must have known by now the amount of loss sustained. If its disclosure is not considered to be a confidential matter or against the interest of nation, the hon. Minister must tell the nation extent of loss caused by this fire. Along with this, kindly also state the reason for this fire. I know that you have set up a court of inquiry and it will take some time before its report is received but some preliminary inquiry must have been instituted about such a huge fire. It is just not possible that no inquiry has been held. I will again say that if it is not necessary to tell in national interest then please do not do so and if it is necessary, please do tell, because many things are being guessed in this connection. Rumours are fast spreading and these rumours are making harm In almost all newspapers and magazines, a very painful thing has been alleged that a military personnel did not take civilians authorities into confidence Fire occurred in the afternoon on 23 March but civil authorities were not informed till 2-3 A.M. on 24th March. How fearful is this incident? An M.L.A. of Jabalpur was approached by the people belonging to his constituency. They said that very fearful sounds were being heard and it seemed as if whole of Jabalpur and its adjourning area would be blown up. That M.L.A. went to see the D M. and S.P. and all the three contacted the officer commanding of the depot over telephones. No News was received for full one hour. Then they all went to

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

commander Dutta. Mr. Dutta said that there was nothing to worry. Everything would be alright. Should we treat such a big incident like that ? I insist that it should be fully investigated. According to a report in the newspapers, such a big fire occurred, fire took place at platfrom of magazine-20 and then it spreaded to magazine-20. Fire could not be controlled there, then it spreaded to magazine-19 and both the magazines were burnt to ashes, and completely destroyed... *(Interruptions)*...An ass went to ask for horns but lost his ears. It is a serious matter. I did not want to say. People of your own trade union are spreading rumours. It is the question of the interest of the country. Do not spread rumours. Whatever is true must be told. It is the question of the country. According to a report in the newspapers only 6 fire tender were available in COD. When fire broke out authorities at C.O.D. sent S.O.S. to Jabalpur Municipality to sent fire tenders and it took a lot of time for fire tenders to reach whereby much loss had already occurred. Fire could have been checked and then there. When fire broke out at 20 magazine platform, it could have been extinguished there only but it was not extinguished by which fire spreaded to magazine-20 and then spreaded to magazine 19. It is necessary to mention one thing in this connection that one of the magazine at COD Jabalpur had caught a huge fire during 1974, and that magazine still exists in depleted position. It still remains in the same condition. At that time, some sort of inquiry must have been held and some preventive fire measures must have been suggested. May I know the findings of the inquiry held at that time, were any measures suggested to prevent fire, if so, why those measures were not implemented, it not, why not ?

I want to say one thing more. God be thanked that only two persons were injured in the incident. A similar incident has occurred in Pakistan recently where it is said that about 1000 people were killed. Some such thing could have happened here also. It was a divine favour that not more people were killed while more people could have been killed here too. A report has appeared in the newspapers that long grass have grown around C.O.D. for many years. Fire spreaded fast due to that long grass. has C. O. D not enough funds to get the grass cut? How surprising it is that such a big ordnance depot has not the funds to cut down the grass around it.

I would like to say one thing more. The C. O. D. was established in Jabalpur during the second world war by the British Government. They must have built the depot after due consideration or otherwise. Circumstances have since changed. It is known to both friends and foes that arms and ammunition are stacked at Jabalpur. Do you not think that C.O.D. should be decentralised and depots should be set up at different places in the country. Will it not be called a parochial attitute that there exist 7 ordnance factories at Jabalpur, as I have read in newspapers, while there is not a single depot in Bihar ? How will the hon. Minister justify it. *(Interruptions)*. There should be some justification. If the people of Bihar do not agitate, this does not mean that there should be no ordnance factory in Bihar...*(Interruptions)* why should I not speak ? People of your party are cannarding rumours. I make an open allegation that men belonging to your party have briefed the B.B.C. and B.B.C. propogated it and canarded rumour. I do agree that this is not a proper occasion to raise issued about Bihar. I will speak about this at some other occasion but I must say that C.O D. should be decentralised. Arms and ammunition should not be stacked at one place.

I would also like to know that complete news was not broadcasted by Radio or T.V in our country but who was that 'Vibhishan' who gave the news to B.B.C that a very big fire had broken out in C.O. D. in which rockets and missiles received from USSR got burnt and due which, we would be paralised for many years with regards to arms and ammunition. It is a very serious matter. When you are holding an inquiry, this also should be enquired into.

If you feel it appropriate, please do tell if we have really suffered such a huge loss that we will not be able to make up the loss of arms and ammunition destroyed in the fire for many years to come. If the national interests so permit, please tell us this information, if not, you need not tell us.

In the end, I will say one thing more. Fire which broke out in the C.O.D. is a very serious incident. Why did the fire break out, somebody has referred the Indian Express in this connection. I have also read this news item in the Indian Express. I doubt that fire broke out due to unloading or loading. I also doubt that the fire may have broken out due to some other reason. I feel that it broke out due to negligence. When such a loss has occurred due to this fire, what steps are being taken by the Government to avoid re-occurrence in future? Will Government assure the country that such incidents will never occur in C.O.D. in future? I have also heard that how people of Jabalpur were terrorised at that night and the defence personnel did not co-operated with them. In order to check the recurrence of such incidence in furture, hon. Minister may throw some light about the steps to be taken.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, the matter which we are discussing here today is a very important matter not only because a large quantity of ammunition exploded at COD Jabalpur on 23rd March, 1988 but also because of the fact that this question relates to the Defence preparedness of our country. I will be very brief and specific and I hope the hon. Minister while replying to the debate will not avoid replying to the question raised by the hon. Members on the plea that an inquiry committee has been set-up to go into the matter.

In response to the Calling Attention Motion which was later converted to discussion under Rule 193 in the statement circulated by the hon. Minister at that time he stated that fire started outside Magazine No. 20 where ammunition had been stacked for sorting prior to storage in the Magazine. Now the question is that why it is necessary to stack the ammunition outside the Magazine and why it is necessary to sorting out the ammunition outside the Magazine without caring that some mishap may occur if ammunition is stored outside the Magazine. After offloading, why is it necesary to stack the ammunition outside? The reason stated is that it is for sorting of the ammunition. The sorting of the ammunition could be undertaken within the magazine itself. Then, why it is necessary to stack it for sorting outside the magazine?

In para 3 of the statement in response to the calling attention. The Minister stated:

> "...However, because of the intensity of splinter effect, ammunition stacked outside Magazine 20 could not be removed."

That means, the ammunition which were stacked outside magazine 20 could not be removed and they exploded.

In para 5, the Minister stated that:

> "Magazine 19 itself was also receiving continuous impacts from the splinters from the fires in and around magazine 20 and magazine 19."

Earlier, he stated that the ammunition were stacked in front of magazine 20 and that stacked ammunition were fired and started explosions. Now in para 5, he stated that the splinters from stacked ammunition outside magazine 20 started explosions and that also is the cause for explosions of the ammunition in magazine 19.

A question arises. How is it possible that splinters from ammunition stacked outside magazine 20 could pierce the wall of magazine 19? I think, the Minister will reply to this question also.

Sir, the COD at Jabalpur stores a huge number of ammunition, especially ammunition for our artillery and infantry. There are about 30 magazines there. It is reported that magazines 19 and 20 contained missiles whose cost is more than Rs. 1,000 crores. They were exploded in this explosion. I would like to

[Shri Anil Basu]

know whether it is a fact that in magazines 19 and 20, the missiles were stored or not.

Regarding loading and unloading of the ammunition, one of the important factors is, who are engaged for unloading of this ammunition ? Whether they are trained Army personnel having knowledge of loading and unloading of ammunition or whether there are some other people or some workmen employed by the contractor ? There are certain guidelines for handling the ammunition which are of highly explosive nature. There are certain strict measures which should be observed during loading and unloading of the ammunition. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to who are the personnel engaged in the loading and unloading operation at COD, Jabalpur, specifically on that very day on which the explosion took place. Whether there are any strict instructions from the concerned authorities to carry out such jobs keeping in view the high explosive nature of the ammunition. If so, please give the details of the strict measures observed for unloading and sticking of the highly explosive ammunition.

It has been reported in the Press all over the country that there may be some sabotage due to which the explosion took place. I would like to know whether any prima facie proof has been found involving any foreign agents who were responsible for this explosion. I would also like to know whether any workmen or Army personnel engaged there were responsible for this explosion. I would like to know whether a part of the ammunition has been smuggled away from the Jabalpur COD through the extremists or the terrorists or through other forces which are working inside the country detrimental to the interest of our country. In view of the importance of the incident, I would urge upon the Government, as already stated by my colleague, Mr Malik that an Inquiry Committee under a Brigadier is not sufficient keeping in view the seriousness of the incident. So, I will urge upon the Government to constitute a Committee of the Parliament to go into the details including the safety aspects which are violated or which are likely to be violated for loading, unloading and storing of ammunitions at Jabalpur COD and other CODs inside our country. If the Government is not willing to constitute a Parliamentary Committee, it may consider to constitute a Judicial Committee to go into the details of the incident.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, at the outset I congratulate the Minister having made a statement in the house at the earliest opportunity. We know the forces inside and outside the country are active enough to destabilise our country. Extremists and terrorists are being trained in neighbouring countries and are sent to our country with arms and ammunittions. They are causing great havoc, killings and looting. They are out to capture arms in any way, at any cost. Under these circumstances, the fire at the Central Ordnance Depot has created great suspicion in the minds of the public. It is bound to occur. The point is it should be investigated whether the fire which engulfed the Central ordnance Depot is an accident or sabotage. By this time certainly investigation might have proceeded and may be the Minister, in the public interest and the interest of the State, may not disclose all that investigation but is it a fact that there is some clue that it is a sabotage ? Is it merely an accident or a sabotage ? Sir, it has come out in newspapers that an employee was working there and he has gone out since 18 months. He has not returned his gate pass which was with him. He was seen loitering that day near about that depot and was residing nearby the depot. Recently, he has taken the family somewhere. If it is a fact, if he is the prime suspect in this affair, taking the clue, the Minister may kindly take steps to see who are the persons responsible for this incident and what further steps are going to be taken. Of course, the Khalistani commandos and others have taken the responsibility but it is only for a political gimmick. It may be. So the Minister may speak only, if not the details, the broad aspects as to what is the cause of the fire. Is there any suspicion that there is sabotage ? At this stage, I only want that the hon. Minister will make a statement to clarify this matter.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the speakers who have spoken already have made several points which I would not intend to repeat. But this incident is a very grave incident. It may be either purely accidental or it may be due to sabotage. The truth will come up only after an enquiry. But, in this context, some serious questions are before us.

If it is an accident, why should this happen, even for argument sake, when the ammunition has been subjected to fire on the platform of Magazine ? But there should be some check. When explosion takes place within a Magazine, the temperature goes up. In such an eventuality, we are told that there will be sprinkler system which automatically functions which drenches water and extinguishes the fire. On March 23, when explosion took place in Magazine 20 as well as Magazine 19, why did the sprinkler system fail ? What was the cause? Now, suppose, if this type of accident occurs again in some other Magazine either at Jabalpur or at some other place, this accident will make us to get up from our long sleep and find out about what is wrong. Why did the sprinkler system not work on that day ? And what is the state of this sprinkler system in the Magazine ? There are around 34 Magazine in Jabalpur which is the biggest in Asia, and also in several other places. I would like to know whether these sprinkler systems are functioning or not ? If not, what is the defect ? We should take immediate steps to see that they are put into proper action. Sometimes, due to some handiwork of some disgruntled employees, this type of incidents happen. Some time back, in some ordnance godown in U.P. some fire accident took place where thousands of pairs of shoes were gutted. But later, the enquiry revealed that it was the work of some interested persons and it was not the fact that such a huge quantity of shoes where demaged. Maybe, we don't know. It is the Hon. Minister who has to clarify this position about the theft or losing of the ammunition from this Depot. It may be due to some connivance of somebody. We don't know. If such a thing is there, it may be the handiwork of some such persons also.

16.52 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the chair*]

So, my submission to the Government is that apart from the Defence personnel there are a large number of people who are residing in that area. And as my friend, Dr. Rajhans told when the District Collector, the Superintendent of police and the local MLA approached the Commandant of the COD, he told that they need not worry at all and that this magazine 19 and 20 are perfectly safe. It is only at 3.00 A. M., after few hours, very high and alarming sounds came out of it. Now, the thing is that this particular incident which has taken place at Jabalpur should act as a warning for us. Such type of incidents do happen in the Army ammunition depots. The ordnance depots. So, there should be proper coordination between the top Army officers there and the Civilian officers. After all, for some lapse on the part of some people others should not lose their lives. It is of some comfort that only two people got injured in this grave incident whereas some hundreds and thousands of people died in Pakistan. It is a defferent matter. But what is the fate of the nearby civilians ? So the Government shoule take necessary steps to intimate the Ordnance Depot Officers that in such eventualities they must coordinate with the local civilian officers like District Collector and the Superintendent of Police and take necessary steps to evacuate the civilians from the nearby areas. So, Sir, I request the Hon. Minister to remove the doubts and make it clear as to what has happened. The loss may vary from some crores of rupees to several thousand crore of rupees. Dr. Rajhans cannot simply say because some details were given by some trade union leaders. He should not say things as he likes. It is for the Government to come out with the fact as to whether there were really Russian made sophisticated rockets or RPG 7 or the artillery ammunition. Whatever it is, If it is not in the interest of the country, you may keep it for yourself but if it is not such a case, then you may take this House

[Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

into confidence and come out with all the facts and assure this House that such type of Incidents will not take place in future, and what happened in Japalpur will not secure in future.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapur): Sir, the matter is very very serious. Since the entire country is facing danger from the secessionist forces and in such an eventuality when some terrorists commando groups of Sikh community or Sikh terrorists group claim that they have been responsible for this, the menace becomes all the more serious. The question is like this.

Whether there are certain safety rules in the matter of handling ammunition and arms regarding loading and unloading? Whether these rules have been violated or not?

As we know, Sir, in such cases in the name of pragmatism in the name of doing things quickly, in the name of doing things with cheap labour, in the name of doing things at a cheaper prices, most of the times the safety rules are given good byes at the cost of the lives of the commonmen who do not belong to some elite section but who always belong to the common men section like the casual labourers, contract labourers, etc.

Here, I would like to know whether there are certain safety rules in the matter of handling arms ammunition or not? Whether they are violated or not? Further, I would like to say that perhaps the trade unions have done a good job by informing the people what they thought best. The Trade Unions have said that so many things have been lost. It is not proper to grudge here. You say, it is not so much, it is this much and that will be enough. But if our officials have failed to do their duty in coordinating with the civilian officials, at least our trade union people, the common people, the MLA, they did their duty. That particular MLA who had been to the District Magistrate and to the S.P. tried to do his duty towards the common people, while the military authorities failed to do the same. They did not even think it necessary to do so. I feel that the military personnel have a certain bias against the civilians which is not proper. There should be some coordination in this matter. This is very serious.

17.00 hrs.

I am told that the hon. member from Jabalpur himself is an ex-military man, and a big officer. He says that the magazine of that place is the best and the biggest in India. The system there is such that if there is any extra heat that can be brought down by sprinkling of water. I do not know about it and I never thought that we have got such a thing in India. I am really proud that there is such a thing in India. But I do not know why it has failed.

We all know from our own experience as to what generally happens in a Department. The Department tries to save its reputation and it gives two reports. Internally, they do conduct a proper inquiry to see that the man responsible for the mistake is brought to book, but externally to save the department from the wrath of the common people or the Parliament and the Ministers, they concoct a separate report, may be a false report. These things also happen in a department. Otherwise, had there been no failure at any place, such an accident could not have taken place. There must have been some failure or failures at some place, because of which, the accident took place. And the apprehension in the minds of the members of Parliament from both the sides is that there may be an attempt to cover up the whole matter. In such a situation, I do not think it will be proper to have the inquiry done by a brigadier only. I again echo the sentiments of my other comrades and friends. I strongly feel that the inquiry must be conducted by a parliamentary committee and if that is not possible we should think of some other proper method. There are many military persons in this House, members of Parliament with an army background. They are sitting in the Congress benches also. I would suggest that such people along with some other people should form a committee to to inquire into the matter. If that is not possible, there should be a judicial probe. With anything less than a judicial probe, you are not going to convince or win the confidence of this Parliament.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, first of all, I would like to express my thanks to the hon. Speaker for having converted the calling attention motion into a discussion under Rule 193 because on that calling attention, I would not have had an opportunity to speak.

Besides being the representative from Jabalpur, I have had the privilege of commanding that place for one year, where the accident has taken place. Within 48 hours of this explosion, I had the opportunity to visit the place also. On the 24th of March, the hon. Minister had given a statement in response to the query raised during the zero hour on that very day. And we did come to know certain details about the accident. Based on my previous knowledge and my visit to the place, I wish to bring certain details to the notice of all the hon. colleagues through you, Mr. Chairman.

Firstly, there are some misgivings in the mind of some of the colleagues. There is a misgiving that the labourers who are employed in such sensitive places are contractual labourers not used to handling of ammunition. But, the fact is the opposite. My experience has been that in spite of being technically qualified as an officer, I found that the labourers who work in that place, have more technical knowledge than an average officer who might have been just trained theoretically without any practical experience of handling ammunition. And if my knowledge is not wrong, no contractual labour has ever been used in handling of ammunition, so far as this depot is concerned.

Secondly, we often confuse a factory with a depot. Factories are under the Ministry of Defence. But this particular place where the accident took place is under the Army. This is an army unit. I am glad that Patilji went and investigated matters also in that place. What happened was that on 23rd March, the Commandant accompanied by his two or three other officers who are connected with that place visited the magazine. The aim of the visit of the Commandant at 4 O'clock, when the Depot closes the work, was to see that everything was all right because the next day, I am told, that the T.V. team from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was coming to film the activities of the ammunition which was being done. So obviously, the magazine must have been cleaned up, i.e. I am talking of magazine number 20. There are—if I remember correctly—about 34-35 magazines in total. They make very ideal storage conditions so far as ammunition is concerned. They have in traverses. They have got overhead earth. They are all semi underground. There is fire-fighting arrangement as hon'ble Choubeyji has said. Automation of fire-fighting is existing as well as handling is done by careful and experienced labourers.

Moreover when the Commandant went there, just about as he was reaching magazine number 20, there was some fire noticed in one of the boxes on the top of the stacks which are kept on the railway platform. As we all know, Mr. Chairman, that these magazines are all rail-fed and between railway track and the magazine, there is a railway platform on which ammunition which is being received or ammunition which is being issued is kept. It is not stored, but it is kept, till it is to be loaded in the wagon, if it is to be issued or if it is to be taken inside the magazine, if it is to be received. Now under those circumstances when the Commandant reached and saw these boxes on fire, magazine number 20 was opened. The boxes of ammunition once catch fire, the instructions are not to fight the ammunition fire, but to get away from it and try to save whatever ammunition you can save. Consequently, the ammunition which was also stacked near magazine number 21 was removed; to reach the other side i.e. magazine number 19—since magazines are serially numbered and the Commandant was standing between 20 and 21 the removal of the boxes should take place from magazine number 21 and onwards. To reach magazine number 19, he could not go through the magazine 20, since it was affected. So he had to take

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a longer route and go on the other side and they could only save the ammunition between magazine numbers 18, 17 and so on and so forth. In the meantime, magazine number 19 also got affected. Now at about 2.30 in the morning, there was no major explosions. It was only at about 2.30 that there was a very big explosion, noise, light and the whole town which was not very close to the place—the town is about 15 kms, it is a big town with about 10 lakhs population—all the windows of the houses shook and people experienced tremor. That created a little confusion and panic among the people and moreover among those people who are living close by. That was the time when the MLA and the Collector reacted—quite rightly—and got the village neighbouring the depot evacuated to a degree. Consequently the explosions kept on taking place till about 21st of March or 1st April, even. Those must be the explosions which are taking place in the ammunition which are buried under the debris of these magazine numbers 19 and 20. These magazines are built in a way that if there is an explosion. the valves collapse inside so that the ammunition does not fly about and create any casualties. I have visited the patients. There are about 12 people who were affected. Ten were allowed to go home because they have minor injuries. They were treated in the first aid system. They were allowed to go back home after that. Only two people were admitted in the hospital because they were hit by sharpnels. They had an injury in the thigh and the head. So, they had to be removed for observation and not for treatment. They are also well, and have been discharged, Why I am saying all this is that the ideal storage conditions and the handling by experienced people, and the Commandant going at that time certainly to my mind. rules out any explosion because of carless handling or because of deteriorated ammunication, because either the ammunition must have been just received or the ammunition must be going. Otherwise, it has no business to be on the platform; and the ammunition which is going to be received or which is going to be issued, obviously, cannot be in a state of deteriorated storage.

Keeping all this in view. I possibly am right to say that it cannot be because of any careless handling, or because of any mis-management on the part of those people who are responsible for the safe custody of this ammunition.

But there is a backgrounds to this depot. In about November, there developed a situation where the gaps started occurring between the management and the labour. This kept on escalating and a stage was reached in February when the misunderstanding between the management and the labour was complete. The bone of contention was the stoppage of overtime. As you all know, the overtime has been stopped for the Ministry of Defence, not only in the depots, but even in the factories, and there has been a certain amount of opposition even in the factories. However, so far as this depot was concerned, this point was allowed to escalate by the management, and this situation was taken advantage of by the labour union—I will not name this labour union, but that labour union was not interested in the labour, but was interested in creating a situation which is not conducive to efficient working in any Defence Installation.

working in any Defence installation.

These are the facts of this case. The loss must have been to the tune of Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 50 crores. The ammunition which was involved was of a heavy type, which cannot explode on its own unless somebody can explode it; unless the person who knows how to explode it does the mischief, it cannot be exploded, whether it is 105 ammunition of artillery or tank use, or it is 120 mm or 106 mm—these are the types of ammunition which was probably stored there.

I even told the villagers where this was situated—and you will be surprised to know that the civilian population, a couple of people, told me, mischievous people, that 10,000 rounds were found in a village—which had flown from the depot on to the village. I went, and I requested them to show me even one sharpnel. They could not. There was not even a single injury anywhere. There was not even a single fall-out, out of the depot but these are the rumours which enhanced the public chaos. However, that chaos lasted only for 2 or 3 days, thanks to newspapers like 'Indian Express' and all that—but that is beside the point.

The main point which I wish to make is that had the depot—not only the Commandant and his officers, but even the men, the men including civilians and combatants—not reacted in this exemplary manner, the damage, the loss, probably not only to property but to life also, would have been immense and would have been, as hon. Mr. Rao said, in thousands of crores. So we have saved more than what we have lost. But it is not the loss which I am as much worried about, as the reason why this has happened. Simply to say that the box got fired, and we have ordered an enquiry, is not enough.

As I said, either the cause can be mishandling or the cause can be carelessness or deteriorated ammunition being kept there for days; or it is a case of accident of sabotage or mischief. I think that best person to say this is the hon. Minister. However, since a court of enquiry has been ordered which will be of a technical nature, I do not think they will be covering the aspect of this labour trouble, the union trouble.

What I wish to emphasize on the hon. Minister through this discussion is this : why was this atmosphere allowed to be created in a unit where sensitive things like ammunition are kept ?

If the over-time has to be stopped, why the labour leaders were not taken into confidence and why the situation was allowed to develop in which the entire blame was put on the commandant as it was the Cammandant's order ? It was not the order of the Commandant. It was the order, as I am told by the union people, who are also as close to me as to the labour, of the Commandant. Whereas the fact is that it was the order of the Ministry.

Since we are talking of the union, I think a stage has come when we have to think about it. We should not only think in terms of votes, particularly I am appealing to the hon. members who belong to the same party as to the party to which these union people belong who created this situation. Is it only votes that we have bothered ? It is only that we have bothered as to who gets representation by these votes or we are also bothered about the safety of the war material, which is so much required for the country's defence. Why we cannot think in terms of putting some restrictions on the union activities

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

and labour union activities in those units which are under the Chief of Army Staff to begin with as an experiment? If we want to have a union, then they should be taken into confidence; if we do not wish to have the union, then you must come out with an act to restrict the union activities in those army units at least to begin with, if not in the factories and other public sector undertakings which are producing war material for the units. I personally feel that the interest of the country is supreme and the interest of the labour or anybody else for that matter must come second and should come second.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Do you want to say that workers do not live in this country?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I have the experience of both being an officer and being a labour leader now. Mr. Choubey, I have seen both sides of the coin; you have seen only one side of the coin. If you were made incharge of that depot, probably you would have made a mess of it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You make me that and it will be all right.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Now the time has come. Will the hon. Minister be kind enough to react to the situation?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He wants to impose a ban on the union. There will be a serious trouble.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I do not want to ban that union. But there should be certain restrictions like you have put on the universities unions. There used to to be a bigger headache than the labour union. But they have been set right, because now only the person who tops in the class is allowed to be the class representative; and the person who tops in his faculty is faculty representative and the union boy is one who tops & generally he; is considered as the most outstanding student. In the similar manner, would you like to do more thinking of that nature? I do not hold brief against the labour or the labour union in Jabalpur. I hold both the management and the labour union equally responsible because, after all, the ammunition belongs to both of them equally and all of us equally. It is a serious thing. Now, today, you are holding only about 15 to 16,000 tonnes of ammunition in COD, Jabalpur. Whereas there are small fields ammunition depots where you are holding upto 20,000 tonnes of ammunition; they may be only made for about 5 to 6000 tonnes; and the ammunition is lying in much worse condition of storage than what they were lying in COD, Jabalpur and COD, Pulgoan. You have no money to build accommodation for that ammunition, leave aside Magazine; you have no even proper explosive store houses to keep that ammunition; it is all lying in the open—15 to 16, 20,000 tonnes of ammunition, and if there is a person who is allowed to do mischief in COD, Jubalpur where definitely the storage condition, the security condition and the control environment is much more strict or it can be increased. In probably fields you have got just double-wire fencing and that is about all; and here there is a depot where you have got roads; it has got walls; it has got electricity; it has got observation task, and in spite of that, there has been an explosion of this nature.

The technical enquiry which has been ordered by the authority is the demand of the procedural rules. But since keeping in view the political situation today, our defence environment in South East Asia, I think I will be within my right if I request the hon Minister to order a CBI enquiry. If you cannot have an inquiry of the Members of Parliament, at least the hon. Minister can take a few Members to show them. And I must suggest, you take the Members who have nothing to do with the union activities like Choubeyji, you should take people who can really know and see the environment as to how these things should not happen. But so far as the inquiry is concerned, it should be by the highest authority, whether it is the CBI, or IB or judicial, you are a better judge. Only departmental inquiry will not do, will not help.

In the end, I only wish to say that the people who are involved and directly concerned with the establishment as well as the civilian authorities of the district deserve all congratulations for fighting the fire in a very exemplary manner as well as keeping the civilian population well informed, because by the time the people were told that everything was all right, the explosion had not taken place. It was only at about 2.30 or 3 when the big bang took place and both magazines were blown up. Even after that, the Collector had the good sense of organising people's evacuation taking them to a place of safety, deep inside the town. The hon. Chief Minister also visited that place and all arrangements were made for their safety. But what has been published in the papers is far from the truth. Both the civilian administration of the State Government and the Depot administration, have put in their mite and controlled the situation in a very exemplary manner.

I am really worried as to what is the cause of this and I at least can smell mischief and I am sure that whatever form or type of inquiry the hon. Minister may like to concede, is a necessity. Only a departmental inquiry will not do.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I would like first of all to thank the Members who have shown interest and given some suggestions. Hon. Mr. Mushran has given the information which is going to be useful to other Members also, as he had worked in that Depot, his information can be treated as first hand information in certain respects.

It is not necessary for me to recount as to how the accident took place. That was explained in the statement which was given before and that was explained to some extent by Mr. Mushran also.

There are certain points which have been raised by the hon. Members and I would like to respond to those points only.

One of the points which was raised was whether the persons who were loading and unloading were employed by the contractor, whether they were the contract labour. The reply to this is, no. They were not contract labour, they were from the Defence.

The second most important point which is raised here is about the value of the ammunition which has been destroyed. For the information of the Members of this House, I would like to say that the primary estimate of the value of the ammunition destroyed is in the vicinity of Rs. 20 crores, and not Rs. 200 crores or Rs. 1,000 crores.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Rs. 2,000 crores. This is published in the mewspapers.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Yes. It is better to take the information in newspapers some times with a pinch of salt.

Then, some members complained that there was a communication gap between the military authorites and the civilian authorities. When it was found that the ammunition on the platform in front of Magazine No. 20 had exploded; and the ammunition in the Magazine also had begun exploding, the first duty and responsibility of the officers in the depot was to see that the fire was extinguished and it did not spread to other Magazines. There are about thirty Magazines over there. We all know that two Magazines were affected Magazine No. 20 and 19. On the platform in front of the Magazines, some ammunitions were stored. They were in open. When the ammunition in front of Magazine No. 20 exploded, the fire reached the ammunition which was stored in front of Magazine No. 19 also. Initially the Officers and the fire fighting agencies were trying to control the fire in front of the Magazine No. 20 and in the Magazine No. 20 also, from the Magazine No. 19. But when they found that the fire was spreading to Magazine No. 19 also, they withdrew and started controlling the fire from Magazine No. 18. Fortunately for us, the fire could be contained only to Magazines No. 20 and 19. Of course, the bushes, grass and trees, which are standing over there to control and to

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

keep down the temperature caught fire and it was necessary to see that the fire in those areas outside the Magazines was also controlled. Those people who were working there were successful in controlling that also They had worked throughout the night; they had to sprinkle water here there and everywhere around it to control the fire and they successfully could do that.

A question was asked, whether the sprinkler in the Magazines were working or not. Well, we do have sprinklers in certain Magazines and the sprinklers are expected to keep the temperature at a particular level If the temperature rises beyod a particular level, the sprinklers are expected to work automatically and bring down the temperature. In this case, it would be difficult to say, whether the sprinklers were working or not, because sprinklers are not in tact now. They were exploded. The entire Magazines No. 20 and 19 have exploded and the devices which are available inside the house, cannot be easily reached now. You know, the explosion started on 23rd and went upto 31st night. Even today, there live ammunition lying here and there and very carefully the Magazines have to be approached. So, it would not be possible to form any opinion as to whether the sprinklers in Magazines No. 20 and 19 were working or not. We will come to know about it after the inquiry and after we examine some parts of the device which are available there.

The hon. Members wanted to know whether ammunition for 155mm gun was stored there. The answer is 'No'. The ammunition was not stored there.

Then, a question was asked, whether the rockets stored in Magazine No 20 and No. 19 were destroyed. The RPG rockets or for that matter, any other kind of rocket missiles were not stored fortunately in Magazine No 20 and No. 19. Of course, the rockets and missiles were stored in other Magazines. The fire fighting agency, the Army personnel, the Officers and others in the depot fought the fire very valiantly; they extinguished the fire and they did not allow the fire to reach the other Magazines, where the rockets were stored. Fortunately for us, this major mishap was avoided.

Again, a question was asked, whether that is a procedure laid down for handling the ammunition over there for loading and unloading and things like that. Yes, there is a procedure which was followed, and Shri Mushran has rightly said that the workers who are working for a long time have become experts in handling the ammunition over there. And the procedure is followed. The procedure is being followed. We do not think that there was any lapse on the part of the workers who were handling the ammunition. But I would like to be very cautious and I would not like to give any clean chit to anybody at this point of time. The inquiry is on and only after the inquiry is completed we would be able to say whether any procedure was properly followed or not. Today as the information is available to us, we can say that generally the procedure is being followed and we can hope that the procedure was followed there also. But the final verdict on this point can be given only after the inquiry is completed.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : This Inquiry which has been ordered, cannot compel the civil witnesses to be examined.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I am coming to that point a little later.

There are various suggestions made by the hon. Member over here One of the suggestions is that let there be a parliamentary committee to inquire into this matter. Well, I do not know whether the parliamentary committee will have the wherewithal, the expertise needed to inquire into a matter of this kind. That is my first apprehension. Even if some of the hon. Members are having knowledge about these things, yet things have changed. They by themselves may not be able to look into so many things and it may not be necessary also to have a parliamentary committee to inquire into those things. This is after all a military matter.

As Mr. Mushran has rightly said, I did go there on 29th. But the matter is being looked after by the Army and not by the Defence Ministry as such. Of course, Army is part and parcel of the Defence Ministry; we cannot distinguish. We did go there not in order to interfere but in order to see what has happened there and to be of some help to them. I do not know whether it will be useful to have the Members of Parliament looking into all those things when a sort of expertise will be required and when things have to be done in a particular manner. I am having a little apprehension in my mind and I think, it may not be useful to have a parliamentary probe as such into it. We can very well rely upon a court of inquiry.

A member has said that the officer who is heading the court of inquiry belongs to the same service. Brig. Puri is appointed and he does not belong to the Ordnance Corp but he belongs to the Signals. So it will be possible for him to look into all those things and give the report.

The second suggestion was that let there be a judicial probe also. I do not know whether a learned judge or a legal luminary will be able to understand all the complications involved in this matter and whether they will not again require some sort of expertise and all those things. To ask the judicial officers to go into all those things, maybe a little over burdening them and in that case also some sort of help from outside will be required.

A third suggestion came that let this be looked into by the CBI or some other investigative authority. I would like to say on this point that this matter has already been entrusted to some other investigative authority and they are looking into the matter which really does not come under the control of the military authority as such and which may have remification outside also. So the investigating agency is looking into all those things and they will certainly come to some conclusion. What is applicable to parliamentary committee or judicial probe may also, to some extent, apply to the investigative by other authority. They also need some sort of help but some sort of help can be given. But I am sure that we can rely upon the court of incquiry. Even the biggest matters are referred to the court inquiry and they would be able to do that. After we get the Report, we will be able to find out what is the reason, and whether the inquiry has been properly done can also be clear from that.

One of the points which was raised is about the labour dispute. Well, it is a fact that for some time the management or the officers and the workers were not seeing eye to eye with each other. There was some dispute and the cause of this dispute was the payment of the systemtic overtime allowance. The workers over there are paid overtime allowance when they work overtime but they were asking for systematic overtime as such. That means whether they work overtime or not, they should be given overtime allowance. Well, on this point, it was defficult for the officers and the Commandant also...

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Had they been getting this thing earlier ?

(Interruptions)

I am not asking him, Sir, I am asking the Minister. Have they been getting this thing earlier or there was a break in the old system for which the dispute arose ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have understood your question and I am going to reply. You know, the systematic overtime, as far as my information goes, was not given there. The systematic overtime is available to the workers in the Ordnance factory in that area. So, they were saying that if the systematic overtime is given to the workers in the Ordnance factory, it should be given to them also...

(Interrupitons)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : That means this was a new demand.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : They said that since the workers in the Ordnance factory are getting, they should also get. That is the bone of contention.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : That is exactly what I have said. I am informed and I can inform you that systematic overtime was not paid in this depot. The systematic overtime is paid in the Ordnance factories which are in the vicinity of that depot, and they were asking that "If this can be given to them, why this should not be giving to us ?" This dispute could not be easily resolved. They had gone on strike, they were working to the rule, and the ammunition which was coming over there, which was delivered into the depot could not be sorted out in time and it could not be put into the packets all these days...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : That is why, Sir, I said that the CBI should inquire what were the circumstances which resulted in the worsening of good relations between the management and the workers because their so-called union leaders were exploiting and teaching them this logic.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Why don't you exploit them ? Go and teach your union there.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRIN : No, we do not exploit.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We have seen your DTC strike, how you tackled DTC strike,

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Instead of telling them why they are not getting overtime, you are telling them.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI SOMNATH RATH) : Please take your seats.

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL : Sir, I am happy that Mr. Mushran is helping me a lot...*(Interruptions)*.

I have already said that this matter is not only being inquired into by the court of inquiry, but this matter has been referred to other investigating agencies also, and they are looking into it... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I wanted to know as to who has been instigating the labourers to come to this situation.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The point which you have made on the floor of the House cannot just go unnoticed.

Sir, one of the Members said that no casualties were there, and we should be happy that nobody was really injured over there. Only two persons were hospitalised and fortunately they have also been discharged. They are not in the hospital now. We are happy that nothing of a very serious nature, causing loss of life, has taken place over there. Of course, we have lost the ammunition, of course the value of the loss is also quite big, yet we have not lost the life, which is the silver lining of this black cloud. As far as the solution to problems of this nature which may arise in future is concerned, we have certainly taken note of what has happened in the country and outside the country and we would certainly try to examine this issue very very carefully and we will like to take certain steps which will help us to avoid the possibility of the recurrence of this nature at the places where the ammunition is stored and where the ammunition is dumped.

One more point which I would like to make is that somebody mentioned about 10,000 rounds of 105 mm. ammunitions were lost. Well, the number is quite big. Unfortunately, this has reduced the availability of ammunition to our army. But I can assure this House that it will be our duty to see that the preparedness is not affected and it is not affected and it is not going to be affected.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What is the loss ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have already said that the loss is in the vicinity of Rs. 20 crore. But this is the preliminary estimate. Final thing can be given only after the enquiry. The loss is enormous. But no life is lost. That is a silver lining. Sir, I do not think that it is necessary for me to speak on this point any more.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: What I wish to ask is whatever is going to be investigated by way of probable or definite case of this explosion how things are going to be safeguarded in future against such explosions is a different matter, but what I would like to know from the hon. Minister is that even today the labour situation in that depot is not conducive to smooth functioning ? I would like you to please react and tell us what efforts have been made in the last one week and what efforts are going to be made in the 10 days to ensure that at least the depots start functioning in a smooth and satisfactory manner, because there is a strike going on, there is a work to rule being adopted by the labour and there is a fight in regard to 9 days' pay and all that.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, there was some difference of opinion between the officers and workers over there and they have gone on strike. There was work to rule method adopted by the workers and all those things were there. One of the workers was suspended and the negotiations took place between the Commandant and other officers there and works. They were told that the suspension will be withdrawn and I am told that they have come back to the work. As far as systematic over-time is concerned, this is a matter for which there are certain kinds of rules laid down and there is a certain kind of stand taken and I think it continues.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: They have all joined duty and everything is peaceful now there.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, about the magazines, we are told that they are taking all necessary precautions to meet the situation. Even when some explosions take place, the walls are very very strong and sometimes they are part of the hills or some structures will be there. And some 4 ft earth will be there on the top. Now, my point is, whatever may be the cause either accident or negligence or keeping the ammunition there for quite a long time in the scorching heat or sabotage, whatever it may be, the fact is, if I am not wrong, from your Statement we are led to understand that very high level officers of the Depot were very near the place because some Information Department people were coming for taking some details. Now, my point is that when such a fire accident takes place, the opening portion of the magazine, that is the only door through which this ammunition can be taken in or taken out and the door could not be closed instantaneously, immediately after observing this fire accident. *(Interruptions)*. Please hear me. If till now such arrangements are not there, with this experience should we not take all necessary steps.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has already replied.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I am asking a clarification, Sir. Should not the Government take necessary steps to make necessary arrangements to close the shutters of the magazine to prevent such firing ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The matter is under inquiry.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Not the cause, Sir. I am not asking about the cause. It has taken place.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have followed what you said. I know, when a fire of this nature takes place, it is very very hazardous to control it, very dangerous to control it, because the ammunition is there, it is exploding. If one piece of ammunition explods, it causes the explosion in other cases around it also. So, the reaction is there, the temperature also rises. and it is very very difficult and one does know in one direction the splinters and all those things are going to be there. If you have something in front of the magazine—now you are suggesting that there should be a mechanism for closing the door automatically.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I mean, opposite, just near that.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : There are things which have to be examined by the experts and they have to do it. Sometimes being able to close the door automatically also causes some danger. So, there are aspects which have to be examined. This time the explosion took place outside. The explosion then went inside also. There was explosion inside the magazine also. These kinds of things can be better examined by the experts and they would be able to say what should be done. I don't think that at this point of time this aspect can be examined, and the Court of Inquiry is going to see what was the cause whether the facilities available there were enough or not and whether there were other reasons also. These things will be examined.

DR G. S RAJHANS : Sir, I am told that once such an accident had taken place at COD in 1974. An inquiry was held at that time also. May I know the outcome of that inquiry, and have we learnt any lesson out of it ?...*(Interruptions)*. If it is very confidential, well I won't like to ask. Have we learnt any lesson ? *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, I am told that the explosion had taken place in 1974. Whenever anything of this nature happens, the matter is carefully examined and whatever suggestions are given are generally implemented.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring this in the notice of the Hon. Minister that on 3rd March, 1988 an agreement was reached between the two unions and the management and a clause was inserted in the agreement that for any incident occurred in the campus of C.O.D., union would not be held responsible. What was the justification of including this clause ? Was any clause like this included ? A man named Avtar Singh who earlier worked in C.O D., went outside for a long time and then suddenly came and joined the duty, he has been missing since the date of occurrence of this incident. Would you kindly tell about his whereabout ? Besides, there are many incident of theft in the C.O.D and a large number of ammunitions are smuggled outside, F.I.R.s in many cases have also been lodged. What are the steps that have been taken to stop such thefts.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : So far as the question of Avtar Singh is concerned, this question was raised by another hon. Member also. He disappeared from C.O.D. but later on he returned there.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Not only he came before the incident but also disappeared afterwards.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have no such information. I will tell you after gathering more information. The third thing you said was about thefts...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Thefts were committed in the past. It is still being committed it will continue to be committed in future also.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I don't know from where you have got the information about F.I.R. etc.

17.50 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1988-89—Contd.

[English]

Ministry of Home Affairs—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the discussion under rule 193 is over. About 10 minutes we have got. Let us go back to the Discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : The Ministry of Home Affairs is the most important Ministry for this country. Sometimes ago, we made a discussion on Punjab and passed a Bill. I would like to submit one thing that naxalites are again raising their ugly heads in our country with renewed speed, be it in Bihar, Bengal, Madhya Pradesh or Andhra

Pradesh. You cannot turn a deaf ear to it. A parallel Government is running in four to five districts in Bihar. Unless the Central Government extends its full help to the Bihar Government, the State Government is unable to control this naxalite movement. This is a very serious problem and a serious thought is required to be given to it. A lot of atrocities are being committed. This is not only a law and order problem but it is a socio-economic problem also. There are no roads, caste wars are waged and the people have formed their private armies. In the face of all these problems, you cannot solve the problem just by terming it as a law and order problem. You must have heard that in Bihar people have organised private armies on the one or other pretext for the last five years. Their fight cannot be called a caste war, they fight for socio-economic reasons So the Ministry of Home Affairs should go into the depth of the problem and try to find out the reasons behind it. How this thing can be stopped. The police of Hindi belt has become very much demoralised and is afraid of taking action against the criminals. In Bihar, particularly areas bordering Nepal, the criminals have such sofisticated weapons that the police is unable to match them. Such sofisticated weapons are smuggled from China, due to which the whole police force has become demoralised. Weapons are being openly smuggled on Indo-Nepal border. Now, everyone's attention is focussed on Punjab, happenings around Indo-Nepal border have escaped attention. The Government should find out the quantum of weapons being smuggled through Indo-Nepal border from China and how this problem can be solved. If the Government fails to find out a timely solution to this problem it will assume a serious proportion.In some districts in Bihar such as Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Santhal Pargana, as large as 60,to 70'percent homes have un-licensed arms today...I am saying it with full responsibility. Bombs are being made in 30 to 40 percent homes in Bihar today. It is not known where these bombs are used and from where materials to make bombs are procured. If the Central Government with the help of the State Government, C.R.P.F. and B.S.F. does a house to house combing operation in Patna, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Santhal Pargana, Arrah and Chapra districts, a large number of bombs would be found, even more than that of Punjab. If you, just now, turn a deaf ear to this problem, an explosive situation will develop in future which may prove an eye-sore for you.

As I am told that time is very short at my disposal and I should conclude by six O'clock, so not saying much, I would like to invite your attention to an important matter. I am very happy to see the patience of our present hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, who has always extended his cooperation to us in the matter of sanctioning pensions for the freedom fighters. Whenever I called at him in connection with freedom fighter pension, he heard me with patience but still lakhs of application of freedom fighters of Bihar are pending with his Ministry for the last several years. They should be disposed of immediately this way or that way so that the freedom fighters get their pensions. It is a big problem for you and us both. For how long we will continue to give fake assurance to the people that their cases are going to be decided quickly. I know that the hon. Minister is working hard to dispose of these cases, but I would like to request that these pending applications of freedom fighters should be decided on war-footing and disposed of quickly. It is regretted that today there are many imposters who call themselves freedom-fighters and are getting pension from the Government. These cases should be investigated. I will not disclose the identity but I know a man, who was not even born in 1942-43 or 44, but he is getting freedom fighters pension. I don't know as to why someone had recommended his case and how a freedom fighter gave a certificate that he was in jail with him and the Government liberally gave him the pension. The Government should take a fresh look in the matter. There is nothing to fear. All the bogus cases of freedom-fighters pensioners should be reviewed. The Government should invite reports confidentially from the Members of Parliament in this regard.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member can write to the Minister. It can be reviewed.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : It should remain confidential.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Having raised it in the House, why not you write to the Minister who will review it ?

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Such cases should be reviewed and their pensions should be stopped. The persons who deserve must get pension.

Finally, I would like to submit that much efforts have not been made to encourage the national language in all the Ministries. You please accelerate the matter. The promise given to the people will not be fulfilled until we give the national language, its due place. I can simply say that Hindi is not a difficult language. I am myself a Hindi speaking person. But today Hindi is used in such a form that it looks as if we are adopting the policy of encouraging English. So, give instructions to evolve simple Hindi language and ensure that it is used by all Ministries.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 18,1988/ Chaitra 29, 1910 (Saka).

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